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1906 SEED ANNUAL

VINCENT'S GARDEN SEEDS



SEVIN, VINCENT & CO.

621 SANSOME STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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TO OUR PATRONS

THANKING you for past patronage so generously bestowed, we take pleasure in presenting you with our new Catalogue, the same time soliciting a continuance of past favors, which shall receive every possible attention.

In no business in existence is there greater room for fraud and deception than in the seed business, and in nothing should more care be exercised than in the purchase of seeds. Many gardeners, both professional and amateur, have found out what it was to buy seeds from irresponsible seedsmen.

To the market gardener, the quality of seeds is a most important consideration; for if he should be deceived in his seeds it would cause him the loss of his entire crop and his year's labor. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to him to know that what seeds he plants should be just as they are represented, as it is on the integrity and honesty of the seedsman that he is dependent for a livelihood.

WE HAVE HEARD IT STATED that the people want cheap stuff; in other words they want something for nothing. Is it not better to pay a fair price and get well-filled packets of Seed that will grow when planted, and produce the kind of vegetable or flower you expect it to, and not have your time, money and land wasted by buying **cheap, worthless Seed**? We think so, and have always carried on our business on the principle of **Honest Seed at Honest Prices**, and that we have succeeded, is evident from the enormous business which we have built up. The best is none too good for us or our customers.

WHAT WE GUARANTEE.

That all Seeds sold by us shall prove to be as represented, to this extent, that should they prove otherwise, we will replace them, or send other seeds to the same value. But we cannot guarantee the crop any further than the above offer, as there are so many causes which operate unfavorably in the germination of seeds, and maturity of the crop, over which we have no control.

TO PREVENT MISTAKES.

In ordering, please state distinctly how you want the goods sent—whether by Mail, Express, Railroad, or Steamer; and if in any one's care, give distinctly **their name** and the **shipping point**, along with your own **name** and your **Post-Office address**, County and State distinctly written. Give plain shipping directions; where none are given we use our best judgment, but it must be at your expense and risk.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH WITH THE ORDER.

Purchasers will please be particular and send a sufficient **Amount to cover their Orders**. **When only a part of the amount is remitted, goods will be sent to the amount of the remittance.** We have been compelled to adopt this rule on account of the inconvenience and expense of collecting small balances due from many of our patrons at the close of our business season.

PERISHABLE GOODS ARE SENT AT PURCHASER'S RISK ONLY.

For the reason that such items as **Onion Sets, Potatoes, Plants, etc.**, although shipped from here in the best condition, and most carefully packed, are liable to delays on the road, the influence of the weather, or other causes tending to damage and spoil them.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances may be made by Post Office Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. If sent in this way, we will guarantee their safe arrival. The cost is but trifling to send money in that way, and prevents a possibility of loss. We receive **postage stamps** same as cash.

ORDER EARLY.

The greatest care is exercised in filling orders, but as the season for selling seeds lasts only a few months in the year, we have a great pressure of business at that time. If our customers will kindly send their orders early, they will insure greater attention, and greatly oblige us. Every possible precaution is taken to prevent error; should any, however, occur, our customers will please inform us immediately, and we will gladly make corrections.

Address SEVIN, VINCENT & CO.,

621 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GROWN ESPECIALLY FOR MARKET GARDENERS AND TRUCKERS

FOR FIFTY-THREE YEARS WE HAVE SUPPLIED SEEDS FOR MARKET GARDENERS.

The following list contains all the **STANDARD VARIETIES** of Vegetable Seeds, with reference to **NOVELTIES** and **SPECIALTIES** which are fully described in the preceding pages.

Our extensive trials in both Garden and Field enable us to be accurately informed as to the merits of each variety, and to give our descriptions as true to nature as possible. We have been particular to recommend only varieties of **Sterling Merit**. Our large and constantly increasing mail trade, combined with our extensive and critical market-gardener's business, is positive evidence that our **Garden Seeds** are **UNEQUALED** in Purity and Quality. **COMPLETE CULTURE DIRECTIONS** with **ILLUSTRATION** and **DESCRIPTION PRINTED ON EACH PACKET**, of nearly all Varieties.

SEEDS POSTPAID BY MAIL. We pay all postage on seeds by the **PACKET, OUNCE** or $\frac{1}{4}$ **LBS.** Except **Beans, Corn, Peas** and **Grass Seed**. Send us the catalogue price and we guarantee safe delivery by mail.

ARTICHOKE.

(Artichaut, **French**; Alcachafa, **Spanish**; Artischoke, **German**.)

Sow seeds in Spring, in a nursery-bed in drills one foot apart, seeds covered an inch deep. Transplant the following Spring to a permanent place, in deep, rich loam, abounding with moisture in rows from two to three feet each way. They can also be propagated by slips, which should be planted deeply and well watered.

Large Green Globe—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.

Jerusalem Artichoke—Distinct from the Globe, and propagated by and for its tubers. Largely used for pickling and for feeding stock. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

ASPARAGUS.

(Asperge, **French**; Esparrago, **Spanish**; Spargel, **German**.)

Soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water; and sow in drills a foot apart. After one years growth, transplant into permanent beds, in rows about three feet apart, in the rows. The crown of the plant should be six inches below the surface.



Asparagus.

Conover's Colossal—The best known and one of the most desirable sorts. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Barr's Mammoth—Earlier and nearly twice as large as Conover's Colossal; also a strong grower and very productive. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Palmetto—Shoots are very large and light green, also tender and very desirable for the market and home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

Columbian Mammoth White—Shoots pure white and require no artificial blanching. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

BEANS.

Butter or Wax Sorts—Dwarf Varieties.

(Haricots Nains, **French**; Frijoles Emano, **Spanish**; Bohne, **German**.)

We sell packets of all varieties at 5 cts. each, and on these we pay the postage, but if larger quantities are wanted by **MAIL**, 8 cents per pound must be added. 25 lbs. sold at 100 lb. rates. Prices Subject to Market Fluctuations.

Black German Wax—(Black Seed.) Very early; round, yellow pods; a well-known standard sort; popular everywhere. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Davis' White Kidney Wax—Pods remarkably long, straight and of a handsome, waxy white color; enormously productive. Seed white. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.



Golden Wax.

Golden Wax—Very popular; round pods; a well-known, standard sort. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Grenell's Improved Rust-proof Golden Wax—An improved strain of Golden Wax. Lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Kidney Wax—(Wardwell's.) Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat, and remarkably free from rust. Lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

French Flageolet—Enormous leaves; very large, handsome beans, white; extra long, flat, slender green pods. Lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Wonder of France—A very distinct and valuable variety; it is the earliest of green pod beans; the pods are very tender, a fine flavor; it is stringless; suitable for either early or late sowing, and for a late or dry season; if sown in spring it will give seed in time for a second crop in fall, it is an immense yielder. One of the most valuable sorts for market. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per lb., 15 cts.

Henderson's Bush Lima—A small Lima Bean, early and prolific; desirable for early use. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Dwarf Large White

Lima—This is a dwarf and as fine beans as large producing bush form of the Large Lima, as the pole varieties. It is also a heavy yielder. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Broad Windsor—English variety; largest and best of its class. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Stringless Green Pod—Extra early, very prolific and entirely stringless; crisp and tender, and of fine quality. Lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Early China Red Eye—Early and continues long in bearing; popular market sort. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Early Mohawk—Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy; popular market variety. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Improved Early Red Valentine—Very early and one of the most popular round-pod beans. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Canadian Wonder—Handsome flat pods of great length, tender and of fine flavor. Lb., 5 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—Pods flat and green; a leading market sort. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Refugee, or Thousand to One—Round pod; very productive and tender; medium early. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Extra Early Refugee—Similar to Refugee or Thousand-to-One, but fully two weeks earlier. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

(Haricots à Rame, French; Frijole de Bejuco, Spanish; Stangenbohnen, German.)

Dutch Case Knife—Produces large, flat pods that are excellent for snaps, cut young. The bean is white, large, flat and very superior shelled or dry. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

Blue Lake Creaseback—Handsome green pods; grows from 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, entirely stringless, and very fleshy; one of the Best of the green-podded sort. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

German Black Wax or Indian Chief—A superb snap bean; pods yellow and stringless. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Kentucky Wonder—Fine green pod sort;



Wonder of France.

early and productive; entirely stringless. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

London Horticultural—A round speckled bean, tender for Snap Beans, and excellent for shelling. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.



Old Homestead.

Old Homestead—Far ahead of any other green pod pole bean; is ten days earlier, enormously productive and entirely stringless. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Large White Lima—The richest, most buttery and delicious bean grown; fine flavor, and is unsurpassed as a shell bean. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Lazy Wife's—Beans white; pods green and entirely stringless; produce enormously. Lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Cut Short—This is commonly called Corn Hill Bean, and is considered a most valuable sort for planting among corn. The beans are oblong in shape, of a white shade, and are usually covered with dark red spots. Lb., 15 cts.

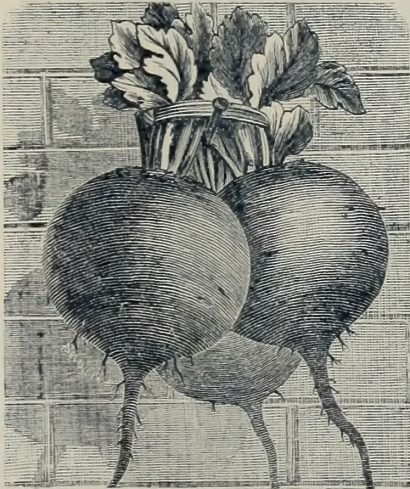
White Crease Back—The handsome green pods, grow from five to six inches long, perfectly round, and entirely stringless, very fleshy, as string beans, are of all green-podded beans. One of the best. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

BEET.

(Betterave, French; Remolacha, Spanish; Runke Rübe, German.)

The soil best suited for Beet culture is that which is rather light and well enriched. Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep; when the plants are large enough thin out to stand six inches apart in rows. The Sugar and Mangel Wurzel varieties are grown for feeding stock and should be sown in drills two feet apart, and afterwards thinned out to stand one foot apart in rows.

✓ **Bassano, Early Flat**—An early tender variety; color light red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.



Vincent's Improved Blood Turnip.

✓ **Vincent's Improved Early Blood Turnip**—Roots medium in size, globular oval, and very smooth; skin a dark blood red, zoned with a lighter shade, fine-grained, tender and sweet, remaining so long after many sorts become woody. This is certainly a market gardener's Beet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 70 lbs.

✓ **Crosby's Egyptian**—The best for early market; as early as the original strain of Egyptian, is thicker and less inclined to push up a

woody neck as it advances in growth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

✓ **Detroit Dark Red**—Round, skin dark red; flesh light red; very sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



✓ **Eclipse Blood Turnip**—Very early, round, smooth and dark red. Has a very small top, and is one of the best for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

✓ **Edmand's Turnip**—One of the very best strains for market gardeners; small top, round, handsome and very dark red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

✓ **Extra Early Egyptian**—the earliest table beets; small tops, color very dark red; flat and smooth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

✓ **Long Smooth Blood**—Long, smooth and very dark red; a late variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

MANGEL WURZELS AND SUGAR BEETS.

GROWN FOR FEEDING STOCK.

If Ten Pounds or more are wanted, write for Special Price.

Sugar, Klein Wanzleben—Largest yielding and best variety for sugar making. Oz., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

Champion Yellow Globe—The best yellow Globe; heavy yielder, splendid keeper. oz., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

Giant Yellow Intermediate—Entirely distinct; color bright yellow; roots oval shaped, growing two-thirds above ground; an enormous cropper. Oz., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

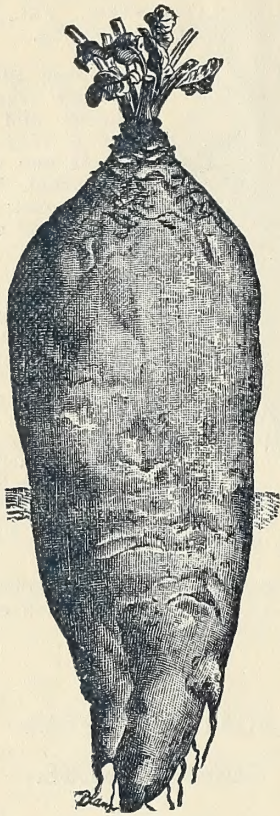
Golden Tankard—Bright yellow; large, sweet and very productive; fine for cattle or sheep. Oz., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

Improved Yellow Ovoid—An excellent sort for stock; yellow-fleshed; very productive and is sweet and fine grained; fine keeper. Oz., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

Sugar, Lane's Imperial—A white fleshed, handsome and very productive strain; harder than French White Sugar. Oz., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

Sugar, Vilmorin's Improved—An improvement on the White French Sugar; used extensively for making beet sugar. Oz., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

Sugar, White French — Roots long and smooth, and grows to a large size. Oz., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.



Mangel Wurzel.

Long Red Mammoth Prize—Attains enormous size, producing thirty to fifty tons to the acre; quality superior. Oz., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

(Chou Vert, French; Breton, Spanish; Blatter Kohl, German.)

Cultivate same as Cabbage. Frost is necessary to make Kale tender.

Dwarf German Purple, or Brown Curled—Esteemed by Germans; very hardy and fine quality; so handsome that it is frequently grown for ornament. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—Rarely exceeding eighteen inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to three feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Dwarf Green Curled Siberian — (German greens or sprouts.) Plant dwarf, compact; leaves numerous, bright green, so beautifully curled that it resembles Curled Parsley. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

BROCOLI.

(Chou Brocoli, French; Broccoli, Spanish; Brocoli Spargel Kohl, German.)

This vegetable is closely allied to Cauliflower. It is more hardy and somewhat coarser in appearance and flavor. Treat the same as Cauliflower.

White Cape—Heads compact, good size and of a creamy white; one of the most certain to head. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$3.00.

Purple Cape—Very similar to White Cape, excepting in color, heads being of a brownish purple. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$4.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

(Chou de Bruxelles, French; Berza de Bruselas, Spanish; Kopf Kohl Grüner, German.)

This vegetable is a member of the Cabbage family, the stalks growing 2 or 3 feet in height, and are literally covered with small heads or sprouts, which are the parts used. Culture same as Cabbage.

Best French or Roseberry — Of vigorous growth, productive, compact, heads of fine quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$2.50.



Brussels Sprouts.

Dwarf Improved—Produces excellent, compact sprouts; very sure cropper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

BURNET.

(Pimpernelle, French; Pimpinella, Spanish; Bimpermell, German.)

The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in the spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

SELECTED CABBAGE SEEDS.

(Chou Pommé, French; Col Repollo, Spanish; Kopf Kohl, German.)

Our collection embraces the best and finest varieties for early fall and winter use. This valuable vegetable requires a deep, rich, mellow soil, in order to obtain solid heads. For early use, the plants should be started in a hot-bed or cold-frame; for fall and winter use, the seeds should be sown early in Spring. When the plants are of sufficient size, transplant from one to two feet apart.

Vincent's Earliest Express—The earliest of all. Fully ten days or two weeks earlier than any other variety. It forms fine, small, hard and solid pointed heads of extra quality. It has comparatively few loose leaves, and almost every plant forms a fine head. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick—An early Drumhead of large size, following closely the Jersey Wakefield; one of the finest varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.

Charleston Large Wakefield—About one week later than Early Jersey Wakefield, but the heads are fully one half larger; will not burst when ripe like most early sorts, and can be left standing in the field some time without damage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Danish Ball Head—One of the very best winter sorts; heads round and very solid. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Early Dwarf York—A standard early English variety; heads small and heart shaped. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Early Flat Dutch—Earlier and heads smaller than Late Flat Dutch; a good second early, sure header, weighing ten or twelve pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Early Drumhead—Second early; round flat heads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

All Seasons—Heads very deep; can be planted for early or late crop; a splendid keeper; about as early as Early Summer, forming much larger heads. Best American. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Extra stock; is very early and sure header; stock cannot be excelled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Etampes, Early—Heads oblong and rounded at the top, very firm and solid; a few days earlier than Early Wakefield. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Henderson's Early Summer—Heads large, round and very compact; ten days later than Jersey Wakefield; one of the earliest large heading varieties. Best American. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

Hollander—Heads medium sized, round and very solid; one of the hardiest varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.



Fottler's Improved Brunswick.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—A juicy, popular and esteemed variety; extensively cultivated for market and family use.

Improved American Savoy—An extra fine Savoy. A sure header, with large wrinkled heads that are delightfully tender and crisp. A fall and winter cabbage, keeping well and not losing its fine flavor. A superb sort for home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Large Late Drumhead—Large, solid heads. Fall and winter variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Early Winnigstadt—Ninety-nine plants in every hundred warranted to head up hard and fine. One of the best for either early or late use; heads cone-shaped. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.



Early Winnigstadt.



Vincent's improved Flat Dutch.

Vincent's Improved Late Flat Dutch—This we consider superior to any late Cabbage in cultivation. The heads are **very extra hard, solid**, round and they grow very uniform in size and shape, and frequently attain 25 or 30 pounds in weight, and are always the finest quality. Per Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.; lb., \$3.00.

Surehead—This sort produces large, round flattened heads, which are very uniform, very hard and of fine texture, and weigh from 10 to 15 pounds. It is a good keeper and shipper and of fine quality; its most important quality is its certainty to head. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead—Very large; sometimes attaining a weight of sixty pounds, but is rather coarse grained. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Red Rock, (Mammoth.)—The largest and surest red Cabbage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Stone Mason Drumhead—Produces large firm heads, fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

The Lupton—A thoroughbred late Cabbage; heads large and solid. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Vandergaw—Nearly as early as Early Summer, and planted late is a splendid winter sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

CARROT.

(Carotte, French; Zanahoria, Spanish; Mohren, German.)

Seeds should be sown early in Spring, as soon as the ground is in working condition, in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, thinning plants to about three or four inches apart in the drills.

Chantenay Half Long—Stump rooted; broad, thick shoulder; heavy cropper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Danvers Half Long—One of the heaviest croppers; roots dark orange color, eight to ten inches in length, thick, and ending in a somewhat abrupt point; first class. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.



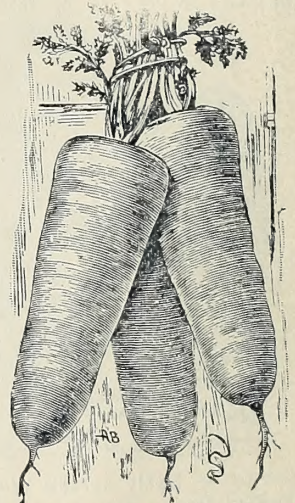
French Forcing.

Early Scarlet Horn—A very popular sort; quick growing; deep orange in color; blunt-rooted; six to eight inches in length. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

Half Long Stump Rooted—Similar to Danver's excepting that it has a blunt root. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Half Long Luc—Early and productive; stump rooted. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Half Long Stump Rooted Nantes—Roots eight to ten inches in length; thick shoulder; deep orange and good cropper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.



Half Long Stump Rooted.



Vincent's Improved Long Orange.

Vincent's Improved Long Orange—The best known and most largely cultivated of any carrot; excellent for stock or table use; roots deep orange, twelve to fifteen inches long. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Improved Short White—The largest and heaviest cropping Carrot known; the roots are short, very heavy at the shoulder, of uniform shape and smooth; light green color above ground, white beneath; flesh rich, white, solid, crisp, and of sweetest flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Long Orange—The popular field variety; excellent for table or stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Large White Belgian—Roots very large and smooth; grown exclusively for stock feeding. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Oxheart or Guerande—Roots short and very thick and intermediate between Scarlet Horn and Chantenay; color deep orange; fine grained and sweet; easily dug. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

CELERY.

(Celeri, French; Apio, Spanish;
Sellerie, German.)

Seeds should be sown thinly, early in the spring, in a well-prepared bed, covering very lightly. When the plants are two or three inches high transplant into trenches, at a distance of from six to ten inches apart, according to the variety. Keep free from weeds until the plants are about a foot high, when they may be earthed up for blanching. The soil should be rich, and it is very important that it should be moist.

Boston Market—A favorite variety, remarkable for its tender, crisp and succulent stems, and its peculiarly mild flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Dwarf Golden Heart—Resembles the Half Dwarf White in habit of growth; very solid and the heart is of a golden yellow when blanched; excellent keeper and fine for garden or market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.



White Plume.

White Plume—A good self-blanching sort, good for fall use, but does not keep well. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Perfection Heartwell—A finely flavored, good keeping sort, hardy and solid. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.40.

Giant Pascal—The largest variety grown, is also the best keeper; of fine, nutty flavor and very easily blanched, deservedly popular for fall and winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

New Rose—The best of all the red or pink varieties, combining hardiness, solidity and keeping qualities; for crispness, and fine, nutty flavor has no superior. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.



Giant Pascal.

Giant Golden Heart—This variety attains a large size, but still remains crisp and tender. It is a fine keeper and is the favorite on the market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Kalamazoo—This is the variety used by the celebrated celery growers of Kalamazoo, Mich., and is of a great merit. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Turnip-Rooted (Celeriac) Large Smooth Prague—Roots large, round and smooth, and free from side roots; a profitable variety for market gardeners. Sow seed same as Celery. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.40.

Soup Celery Seed—For flavoring pickles, soups, etc. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

CAULIFLOWER.

(Choufleur, French; Coliflor, Spanish; Blumen-Kohl, German.)

This delicious and valuable member of the Cabbage family cannot be too highly recommended; any soil that will grow good Cabbage will grow good Cauliflower. For early use the seed is sown during the fall, or may be sown early in spring; in a hot-bed, or in the garden on a finely raked and well-enriched bed. When plants are of a sufficient size, plant to two and a half feet apart each way, and treat as Cabbage.

Erfurt Earliest Dwarf—Earliest variety in cultivation, very dwarf, with large pure white heads; unsurpassed in quality, and one of the surest to head. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00.



Extra Early Snowball.

Extra Early Snowball—Very early and one of the surest to make fine, large solid heads. If planted March 1st, large-sized heads will be produced early in June, about one week earlier than other sorts, and scarcely a single head will fail to form. The outer leaves are short, allowing the plants to be set closer together than most varieties. Its dwarf, compact habit of growth renders it one of the best for forcing under glass. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50 cts.; oz., \$1.25. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50.

Veitches Autumn Giant—A distinct and valuable late variety; heads large, firm and compact. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; lb., \$4.00.

Large Late Asiatic—A fine, large, white, compact variety, later than the Early Paris. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; lb., \$4.00.



Early Paris.

Half Early Paris or Nonpareil—One of the best, and good for either early or late. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.; lb., \$6.00.

Lenormand's Short-Stemmed—One of the largest and best sorts, very hardy and fine. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; lb., \$6.00.

CARDOON.

(Cardon, French; Cardo, Spanish Cardon, German.)

Culture—Sow early in spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

Large Solid—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

CHERVIL (Sweet Parsley).

(Cerfeuil, **French**; Perifollo, **Spanish**;
Kerbel, **German**.)

The leaves have a pleasant, aromatic taste, employed for flavoring soups and salads. Cultivate and use like parsley. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

CHICORY.

(Chicorée Sauvage, **French**; Endivia Amarga, **Spanish**; Chicorie, **German**.)

Large-Rooted Magdeburg—Used to mix with or as a substitute for Coffee; cultivation same as the Carrot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

COLLARDS (True Georgia).

(Chou non Pommé, **French**; Col Repolla **Spanish**; Blatter-Kohl, **German**.)

Collards are extensively grown in the South, it forms a mass of leaves on a tall stem, and is an exhaustive feeder on the soil. Sow for succession from early spring to fall and treat the same as Cabbage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

CHIVES.

(Ciboulette, **French**; Cebollino, **English**;
Zweibel, **German**.)

Chives are very hardy and perennial members of the onion family. They are grown exclusively for their tops. Planted in clumps in any garden soil, they grow readily, and increase so as to render a division necessary. The tops appear very early in spring and can be cut throughout the season. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

CUCUMBER.

(Concombre, **French**; Pepino, **Spanish**;
Gurke, **German**.)

Prepare the hills for planting by using a shovelful of well-rotted manure on each hill. Cover this two inches with fine earth on which plant the seed. When beyond the reach of insects, thin to four in hill, which should be four feet apart each way. Hoe often.

Boston Pickling—Fruit short, smooth and pointed at each end; bright green, and a great yielder; one of the best for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Early Cluster—Fruit small and borne in pairs; light green, a great bearer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Long Green Improved—Fine for pickling when small, good for table use when about half grown. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Giant Pera—Often attains a length of twelve to fifteen inches and a diameter of three to four inches; is smooth, round, crisp and tender; color, a dark green; seed cavity very small; fine for slicing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



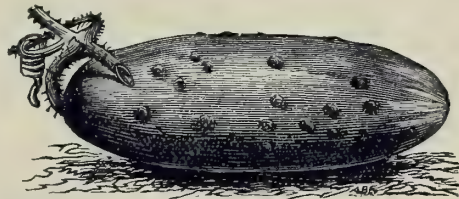
Japanese Climbing—Fruit about ten inches long, thick and of fine flavor. Skin dark green, flesh pure white; can be grown on trellises and fences. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75.

Early Frame or Short Green—A vigorous grower and great producer; medium size, very early and good for pickling or slicing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Extra Early Russian—Earliest variety known; hardy and productive; fruit very small and quality fine for pickling or slicing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

**Nichol's Medium Green.**

West India Gherkin—This is the only genuine Gherkin. It is small, oval and covered with spines; color light green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

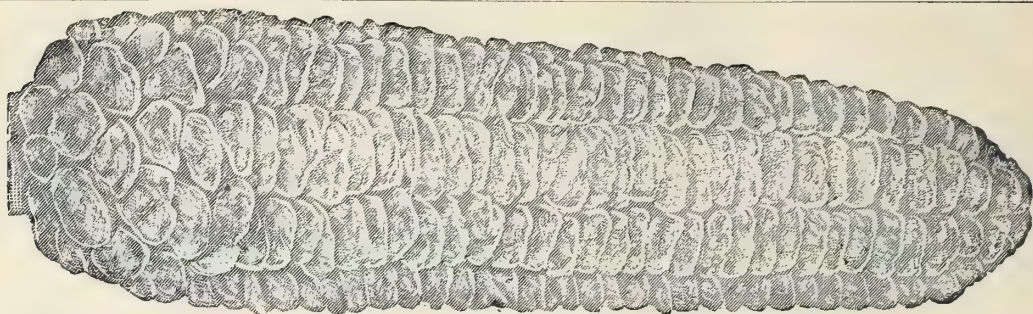
**Improved White Spine.**

White Spine, Improved—One of the finest for forcing and one of the most perfect in shape, size, color and quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

White Wonder—Surpasses White Pearl in quality and productiveness, and is hardier; fruit an ivory white from time of forming until fully ripened. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Cumberland—It is a cross of Parisian Pickle and Peerless White Spine, the successful combination of these two varieties making an ideal variety both for table use and for pickling. The fruits are of handsome appearance, firm, solid and crisp. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Giant Pera.



Early Cory.

SWEET CORN.

If ordered by mail, 10 cents per pound must be added for postage. 25 pounds sold at 100-pound rates. All varieties 10 cents per package by mail, postage paid.

(Maïs, French; Maiz, Spanish; Welschkorn, German.)

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

Cory White Cob—A selection from Red Cory, having white kernels and white cob. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Cory—A very early variety, with good sized ears and large red grains. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.

SECOND EARLY VARIETY.

Crosby—An old and popular variety twelve and sometimes fourteen rowed; grain thick and sweet; finest market sort. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Minnesota—Deservedly popular either for market gardeners or private families. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

MEDIUM EARLY.

Black Mexican—One of the sweetest and best varieties; grains black when ripe, but when in condition for the table cooks remarkably white. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Moore's Early Concord—Large, handsome fourteen rowed ears; quality faultless, being much like Early Crosby. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Perry's Hybrid—Large twelve rowed ears; a little later than Minnesota; popular. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Potter's Excelsior—Fine large ears and deep grain; one of the sweetest varieties. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Stabler's Early—Large white ears of finest quality; good for canners and gardeners. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.



Perry's Hybrid.

LATE VARIETIES.

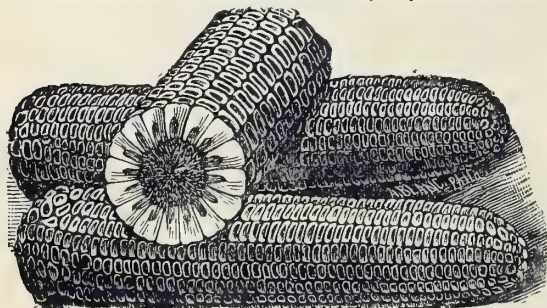
Country Gentleman—Entirely distinct; cob small, with deep pearly white kernels. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Alameda or Mammoth Sugar—The largest and latest variety; ears of immense size, grains large and broad, and quality of the best. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Stowell's Evergreen—The standard for quality and the best known variety; a favorite alike with canners and market men; remains a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

FIELD CORN.

IF ORDERED BY MAIL, 10 cents per pound must be added for Postage. 25-lbs. sold at 100-lb. rates.



Golden Beauty.

Golden Beauty—A good new Dent variety of vigorous growth and immensely productive on rich soil; remarkable size. Cob very small. Stalks ten to twelve feet in height. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Improved King Philip—A remarkably early variety for field crop. Will mature in three months after planting. Large reddish kernels. Per lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

King of the Earliest—One of the earliest yellow-dent corns in cultivation. Stalks grow from six to seven feet high; ears seven to nine inches long; very deep, soft grain, and small,

red cob. It ripens in eighty days from planting, and is a week to ten days earlier than "The Pride of the North." Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Pride of the North, Yellow Dent—A very early Dent variety, doing well where there are cold, short summers. Ears and kernels very handsome yellow. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Champion White Pearl—A large white late Dent variety, pearly white kernels. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Sweet Corn for Fodder—Used for general field crop for fodder. Sometimes sown thinly broadcast, but usually planted in hills or drills. Per lb., 6 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.50.

Pop Corn—White, best for popping. Per lb., 6 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Pop Corn, Rice—Well-known variety; used for parching. Per lb., 7 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

CORN SALAD.

(Mache, French; Macha o Valerianilla, Spanish; Stechsalat, German)

A remarkably hardy plant used as a small salad through the winter and spring. Sow in September thickly, in shallow drills, keep clear from weeds. In winter during severe weather, cover with straw or thrashy manure.

Corn Salad—Large seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

(Cresson, French; Berro o Mastuerzo, Spanish; Kresse, German.)

Extensively used as a small salad; also useful for garnishing; sow seeds thickly in shallow drills about a foot apart; repeat at intervals.

Curled—Fine flavor, beautiful foliage, may be cut often. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Water-Cress—This is sown by the side of running water; it is altogether an aquatic plant, and forms an early and wholesome spring salad. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

DANDELION.

(Pissenlit, French; Amargon, Spanish; Pardeblum, German.)

CULTURE—The Dandelion is a hardy, perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut.

French Garden—Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

EGG PLANT.

(Aubergine, French; Berengena, Spanish; Eierpflanze, German.)

The Egg Plant is extremely tender, and requires a hot bed quite early, in order to have the fruit mature before frost. When the plants are three or four inches high, transplant to two feet apart in very rich, warm, dry soil.

Long Purple—Of distinct shape and fine quality for the table. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

Black Pekin—Early and very prolific. Fruit nearly round; skin almost black, smooth and glossy; flesh white, solid, and fine-grained. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Improved New York Purple Spineless—Very large and smooth, fine dark color. Ours is the spineless plant most preferred by our market gardeners. We have made the most careful selection possible of our stock plants, and know it to be unsurpassed for the market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



Improved New York Purple Spineless.

KOHL RABI.**TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.**

(Chou-rave, French; Col de Nabo, Spanish; Kohlrabi, German.)

The stem, just above the ground, swells, forming a bulb similar to that of a Turnip. The bulbs are served like Turnips, and when fully matured are excellent for stock. Sow seed in spring, in drills like Turnip seed, or transplant like Cabbage.

Large Early White—Tender; best for table use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Large Late Green—An excellent sort for stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

**Kohl-rabi.****ENDIVE.**

(Chicorée-Frisée, French; Endivia, Spanish; Endivie, German.)

Endive is a hardy annual, said to be a native of China of Japan. Sow in shallow drills. When three or four feet high, transplant into good, rich soil, at a distance of two feet and four inches in the row. Blanch by tying up when quite dry, or they will rot.

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle). Leaves broad, light green, neatly plain. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

**Endive Green Curled.**

Green Curled—Beautifully curled dark green leaves; an excellent salad. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

LEEK.

(Poireau French; Puerro, Spanish; Lauch, German.)

The Leek is a vegetable somewhat like the Onion, it is quite hardy, and is highly prized

for soups. Seed may be sown in rows one foot apart; when well up, thin or transplant to eight inches in the row. The Leek requires a deep rich soil.

Monstrous Carentan—A superior variety, with dark leaves; short, stout and hardy; one of the best varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

London Flag—A good quality, and hardy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

Musselburgh—Stem somewhat shorter than the London, but of equal thickness; leaves broad and tall, spreading like a fan; hardy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

LETTUCE.

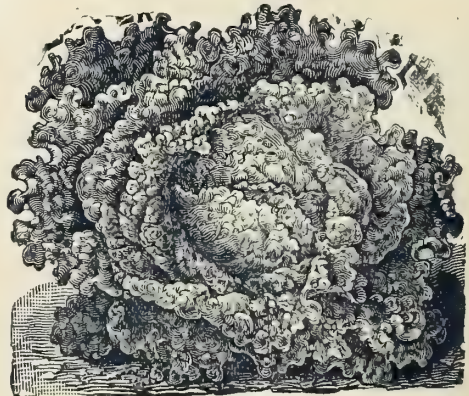
(Laitue, French; Lechuga, Spanish; Lattish-Salat, German.)

A rich soil is necessary to produce good Lettuce. Its crisp and tender quality depends on a luxurious and vigorous growth. Sow thin and transplant in rows eight inches apart. Keep ground moist and hoe carefully.

**Hanson.**

Hanson—heads very large, tender, crisp; green outside, white within; stands the heat well; of good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Hubbard—One of the best white cabbage head varieties for private use or for marketing. It makes excellent plants; leaves very tender and crisp. Valuable for open-ground or forcing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

**Iceberg.**

Iceberg—The large curly outside leaves are light green, and with a slight reddish tint at the edges. The leaves have small indents, which are constantly filled with dewdrops, thus

keeping them always fresh and giving them a crystalline appearance, hence its name. The Iceberg is the hardest heading sort we know. An excellent lettuce for the home garden and for the market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Vincent's Improved Royal (Black Seed)—A compact growing sort, with close heads, deep green; very crisp and tender; if sown in succession, will produce Lettuce "all the year round." Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Ice Drumhead—Heads pale green on outside, white in the center. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Trianon Self-Closing Cos—The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Paris White Cos (Romaine)—One of the best of the upright varieties; tender and crisp; should be tied up to insure blanching. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

Prize Head Early—Leaves green and red, very thin, crisp and tender; one of the very best for private use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.



Vincent's Improved Passion.

large, tender heads, remaining fit for use a long time; very suitable for summer use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

Black Seeded Simpson—Leaves almost white; stands the heat well; size nearly double that of the Curled Simpson; prized by all who have cultivated it. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

Boston Market—White and crisp; the best and earliest for forcing, making small, compact heads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Big Boston—A fine large-heading forcing sort, and succeeds well during the winter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

California Cream Butter—A medium early and good summer variety, being slow to run to seed. Heads large, solid and well-formed; light green without and creamy yellow within. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

Early Curled Silesia—Rather loose heads; leaves large and light. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

Early Curled Simpson, White Seeded—An improved variety of the Early Curled Silesia; good for main crop; the earliest, and a desirable market variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

Denver Market—It has a beautifully curled savoy-like leaf, which gives it a very attractive appearance. It is also a Drumhead variety of very excellent quality and extremely early. Sure to enjoy great popularity. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

Tennis Ball, Black-Seeded—One of the earliest heading varieties, much used for forcing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.



Tomhannock.

Tomhannock, remarkable for its long-keeping qualities; for family gardens it has few superiors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Vincent's Improved Passion—It took several years to bring this variety to its present state of perfection; and we heartily recommend it as being the finest ever cultivated; it produces very fine large solid heads, color dark green, which will measure from twenty to twenty-two inches in circumference, sometimes weighing two to three pounds; will withstand the drought and heat, and remains longer in head than any other variety we have ever met with. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.

American Gathering—A distinct variety, the tips of the leaves marked with red; solid, very crisp and good flavor; free from bitterness. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

Black Seeded Satisfaction—Very

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

(Champignon, French; Seta, Spanish;
Schwamm-Brutt, German.)

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses or in sheds, wherever a uniform temperature of fifty degrees can be maintained. The beds should be made according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any any length desired, are the proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two or three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees. Fuller instructions on the management of this crop will be found in "Mushroom Culture," by W. Robinson, which will be sent free by mail for fifty cents.

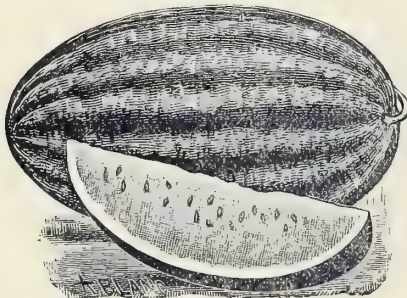
English Spawn—In bricks weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100, \$18.

French Spawn—In 3 lb. boxes, per box, \$1.25; in bulk, per lb., 50 cts.

MELON, WATER.

(Melon d'Eau, French; Sandia, Spanish;
Wasser-Melone, German.)

The culture of the Water-Melon is similar to that recommended for the Musk-Melon, only that the hills should be a little further apart.



Cuba Queen.

Cuba Queen Water-Melon—It has a bright red flesh, remarkably solid; peculiarly luscious, crisp, sugary; excellent to ship to market; ripens very early, maturing fine large Melons. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Black Spanish—Round; skin dark green; scarlet flesh. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Citron for Preserves—The old and well-known preserving citron; seeds red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

California Lodi—A California Melon, cream colored; flesh deep red, and of a rich delicious flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Kolb Gem.

Kolb Gem—Highly recommended on account of its most excellent shipping qualities and its delicious flavor; nearly round. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Christmas—A fine appearing melon, and one of splendid flavor; also a wonderful keeper. Its shipping qualities are far ahead of most melons. Although the rind is thin, it is exceedingly tough, and will stand a great deal of handling. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Dixie—A cross between Kolb Gem and Mountain Sweet surpassing the former as a shipper and the latter in its luscious sweetness and delightful flavor; it is the best for shipping, of finest quality, very large, productive and handsome. Rind darker than Kolb Gem, beautifully striped and much larger. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Duke Jones—One of the largest and most productive melons. Early, round and of fine appearance, of fine flavor and a good shipper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cas.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Florida Favorite—Highly prized for its delicious flavor; oblong in shape and grows to a very large size; rind dark green with stripes of lighter green; ten days earlier than Kolb Gem. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Fordhook Early—An extra early variety of fine quality and large size; shape nearly round, skin green, flesh bright red, seeds white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Georgia Rattlesnake or Gypsy—The fruit large; oblong, striped; flesh red, of fine quality. An excellent variety for market. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo—A strong-growing and prolific variety; medium size; skin mottled in dark and light green stripes; flesh red, tender and sweet. Not firm enough for shipping long distances. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Hungarian Honey—A superb early variety; flesh brilliant red and rich honey flavor; uniformly of one size and perfectly globe shaped; average weight, ten pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Ice Cream (White Seeded)—One of the earliest varieties and one of the best shape nearly round; light green and slightly mottled; fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Mammoth Iron-Clad—Is so named from its hard rind, which makes it a good keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Mountain Sweet—An old variety but still the standard of excellence for quality; fruit long and very dark green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

McIver Sugar Melon—A handsome melon, oblong in shape; quality very superior; thin rind; flesh of a soft, pale pink. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Phinney—Early, and of fine quality; red flesh. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Seminole—Flesh a brilliant carmine, very solid; of a rich melting flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

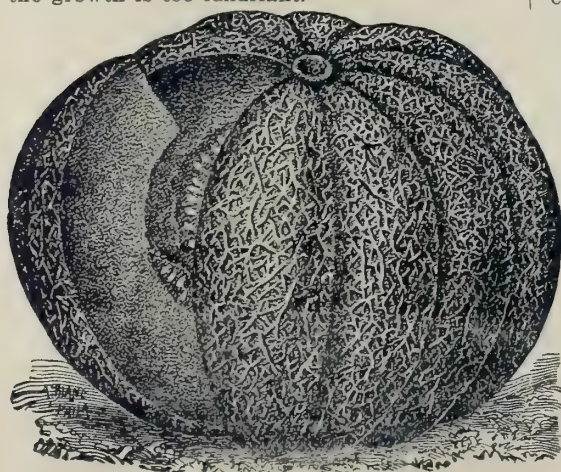
Vick's Early—Very early, oblong; bright pink flesh. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 16 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

The "Boss"—Oblong in shape, skin very dark green; flesh deep scarlet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

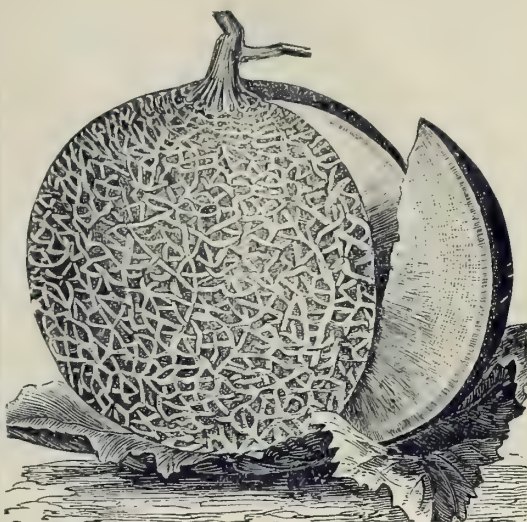
MELON, MUSK (Cantaloupe).

(Melon, French; Melon Muscatel, Spanish; Cantalupen, German.)

The Musk-Melon succeeds best in warm, rich, sandy loam. In the latter part of spring, after the soil in each hill has been thoroughly mixed up with a liberal quantity of the best decomposed stable manure, plant in hills six feet apart each way, eight or ten seeds in each and thin out to three or four plants when well up. The strength of growth of vines and the maturity of the Musk-Melon are greatly incensed by pinching off the leading shoots as the growth is too luxuriant.



Montreal Market.



The Banquet.

The Banquet—Medium size Melon; more beautifully netted than any known variety; red flesh. The flesh is uniformly deep and of that granulated character that always indicates a good Melon. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Improved Green Nutmeg.

Improved Green Nutmeg—Fruit medium size, round; flesh green and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Melrose Melon—Color of the rind rich, dark green; shape oval; flesh thick and solid; one of the finest-flavored melons grown; very early; melons averaging about four pounds each. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Montreal Market—Of large size, oval shape shallow ribs and covered with netting; flesh light green, sweet and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Paul Rose, or Petosky—It is a cross between the Osage and the Netted Gem, combining the sweetness of the former with the fine gray netting of the latter, making it a handsome melon. The fruit averages about five inches in diameter, and is oval in form. The flesh is thick and firm, a deep salmon or orange variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe — A good sized, oval-shaped variety; flesh salmon-colored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Columbus — Oblong in shape, heavily and beautifully netted, and in many respects resembles the famous Banquet. It has the same sweet, melting, spicy flavor and thick flesh, but surpasses the Banquet as a shipper, or in fact any other variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Extra Early Hackensack — Ten days earlier than the old variety; very desirable. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Green Citron — Handsome round fruit; green flesh, melting and sweet; all the green-fleshed varieties are of superior flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Rocky Ford — It is of the Netted Gem Type, oval in shape, averaging four inches in length. Flesh has a delightful aroma; is juicy and rich; color greenish white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Stillman's Netted — Richly perfumed; deep green flesh of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

We also carry the following varieties of Muskmelons, all at 5 cts per packet.

Banana — Grows eighteen to twenty-four inches long; a curiosity.....\$0 10 \$0 20 \$0 60

Golden Netted Gem — Remarkably uniform in shape and size; thick-meated 10 20 60

Cassaba — A melon of large size and delicious flavor; sixteen to eighteen inches long..... 10 20 60

Jenny Lind — Size small, but very delicious; flesh light green..... 10 20 60

Osage, or Miller's Cream — Flesh of a rich salmon color; finely netted..... 10 20 60

Surprise — Good bearer; round in shape, and of excellent flavor..... 10 15 50

Perfect Delmonico — Uniform in shape; finely flavored 10 15 50

Acme, or Baltimore — Medium size; finely netted; green fleshed..... 10 15 50

Bay View — Large size, sixteen to eighteen inches long; flesh thick; rich green color..... 10 15 50

MUSTARD.

Moutarde, French; Mostaza, Spanish; Senf, German.)

Used as a salad early in spring, sometimes with Lettuce and Cress. Sow at intervals throughout the spring, in rows six inches apart and rather thick in the rows. Cut when about two inches high.

Brown or Black — More pungent than white Pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 20 cts.

White London — Best for salads or medicinal purposes. Per oz., 5 cts.; per lb., 20 cts.

Southern Giant Curled — Grown extensively South, where it is highly esteemed. Per oz., 10 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

ONION.

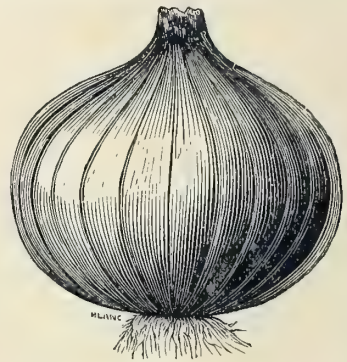
(Oignon, French; Cebolla, Spanish; Zweibel, German.)

The Onion should have a clean, loamy and very rich soil. The use of well-rotted compost is very beneficial to the Onion bed; and it succeeds well if sown upon the same piece of land for a number of years. Sow seeds as early in Spring as possible, on a warm rich soil, as soon as it is in working condition, in drills fourteen inches apart, and half an inch deep; when well up, hoe and thin to two inches apart in the row; keep clean by frequent hoeing and weeding.

Australian Brown — Noted for its keeping qualities and peculiar color (brown), early, globe shaped. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

Bermuda Red — Flat, pale red, very early and productive; grown largely in Bermuda and in the Southern States. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Bermuda White — White in color, but otherwise similar to Red Bermuda. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.



California Red Globe.

California Red Globe — Beautiful globe shaped; a good keeper and a superior quality. This variety is very popular on the market as a red sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

El Paso, or Large Mexican — Grows in Mexico to a diameter of six inches and to a weight of two or three pounds. Color variable, from white to light red. Flesh white, rather coarse-grained, but of very mild flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

Flat Danvers — A very early sort, of great merit. One of the best yellow kinds for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 85 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 70 cts. per lb.

Improved Yellow Globe Danvers — This represents the product of years of careful selection and is the most perfect type of the Yellow Globe Danvers Onion which intelligent, painstaking care can produce. It is immeasurably superior to the average seed offered, not only in shape and color, but in productiveness. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

Extra Early Red Flat—Very early and productive, mild flavored, of medium size and a good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Large White Italian Tripoli—Very large and handsome, white and flat; of quick growth and mild, pleasant flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.



Mammoth Silver King.

Mammoth Silver King—A mammoth onion. They are flat, of a pure, silvery-white skin and flesh, and most remarkably mild flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Southport Large Red Globe—Onions large and handsome, globe-shaped and color a purplish crimson. It is a good keeper and always realizes high prices. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Southport White Globe—A large, globe-shaped onion; firm, fine grained, of mild flavor; keeps well. This is one of the handsomest onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear, white skin, and commands the highest market price. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

White Portugal or Silverskin—A large, flat, white onion of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine grained, and a good keeper. More extensively sown for sets than any other white variety and is also largely grown for pickling. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

White Adriatic Barletta—The earliest and one of the handsomest and smallest onions grown; one of the best for pickling and also valuable for early bunching. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

White Queen—A rapid grower; very early white skin, flat, small and mild flavored sort; grown for sets, also for pickling and bunching; a great favorite. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Prizetaker—Bright straw color; large globe-shaper; always uniform, a productive, mild flavored and of



White Queen.

best quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Wethersfield Red—Is very productive; color dark red; good size; it keeps well. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Yellow Chacker—Exceedingly early; skin yellow, mild flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Yellow Dutch or Strasburg—The most popular variety for sets. The sets grow round, plump and bright. Full size onions are somewhat flattened, flesh pure white, mild flavor and an excellent keeper. Skin bright yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.

CULTURE—Plant in drills twelve inches apart and four inches between the sets. Prices are subject to market fluctuations as the season advances.

Remit 9 cts. a lb. for Postage, when ordered sent by Mail.

Red Onion Sets, lb., 15 cts.

Top or Button Onions, lb., 15 cts.

White Onion Sets, lb., 15 cts.

Yellow Onion Sets, lb., 15 cts.

Per 100 lbs. and upwards, we quote special prices on application.

OKRA, or GUMBO.

(Gombo, French; Quimbombo, Spanish; Fassbearer, German.)

This vegetable is extensively grown for its pods, which when young are much used in soups, stews, etc., and are considered healthful and nutritious. It is easily grown on dry, ordinary garden soil, and yields freely. Preserve pods for winter use by slicing them in narrow rings. Dry on strings hung up and exposed to the air.



Okia or Gumbo.

Long Green—Pods long, green and ribbed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

Tall or Long White—Pods long, white and smooth; very prolific. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

White Velvet—Pods large, white, very smooth and an abundant bearer; of superior quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

PARSLEY.

(Persil, French; Peregil, Spanish; Petersilie, German.)

Soak the seed a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring, in drills an inch deep and one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches apart.

Plain or Single—Plain leaves, excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Emerald Dwarf Extra Curled—Leaves finely cut, very early and bright green; desirable for either the home or market garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



Double Curled Parsley.

Fine Double Curled — A standard variety, plants bear an abundance of finely curled leaves; very ornamental. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

PUMPKIN.

(Potiron ou Citrouille, French; Calabaza, Spanish; Kurbis, German.)

The pumpkin is now chiefly used for agricultural purposes, cultivated principally among Corn; treatment same as for Squashes.

Connecticut Field — Extensively used for field culture; is generally planted in with corn. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Cushaw or Crookneck — Grows very large and resembles in shape the Winter Crookneck Squash; light cream color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

Japanese Pie — Flesh very thick, fine-grained and sweet; fine for pies; seeds are sculptured like Chinese letters. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field — Flat and round like a cheese; skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for pies. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Mammoth Pumpkin.

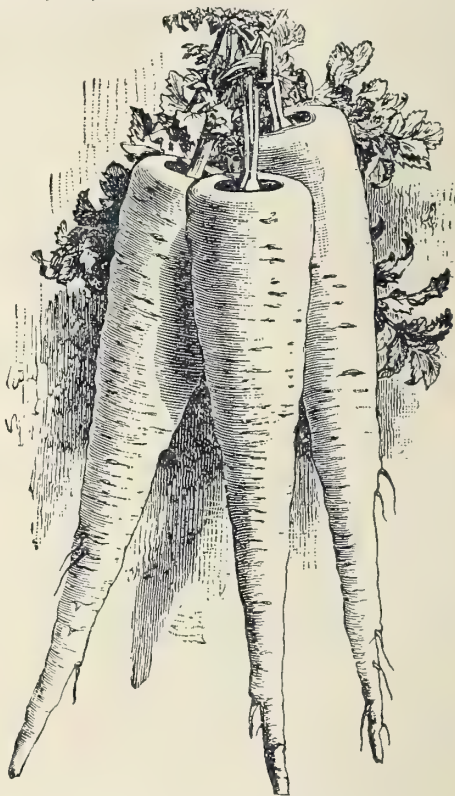
Large Tours or Mammoth — Grows to enormous size, has weighed as high as 200 lbs., frequently weighs 100 to 150 lbs.; used mainly for feeding stock. Rather oblong in shape; very large seeds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

PARSNIP.

(Panais, French; Pastinaca, Spanish; Pastinake, German.)

Sow thick in rows twelve inches apart and one inch deep, in a rich, deep soil, well manured. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike Carrots, they are improved by frost.

Guernsey — Roots not quite so long as Hollow Crawford, but are of greater diameter and more dener's favorite. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



Parsnip Hollow Crowned.

Large Sugar or Hollow Crowned — Considered the best for general culture. The market gardener's favorite. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Long Smooth White — A standard variety with long, smooth, white roots. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

PEAS.

(Pois, French; Chicaros o Guisantes, Spanish; Erbse, German.)

25-lbs. sold at 100-lb rates. Remit for postage 9 cts. per lb. when ordered by Mail.

Prices Subject to Market Fluctuations.

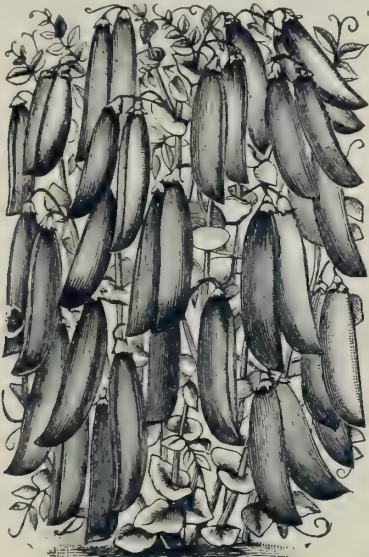
The Pea is perfectly hardy, and will endure a great amount of frost and cold with safety. As Green Peas are one of the delicacies of the garden, they should be sown very early in order to have them fit for early use; those sown early succeed the best as a general thing. They should be kept clean and earthed twice

during growth. The wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the small hard sorts, and if planted early should have a dry soil, or they are liable to rot in the ground; they are, however, the sweetest and best-flavored varieties. The dwarf varieties are the best suited from their dwarf habit for small gardens or for forcing, and can be planted in rows one foot apart.

DWARF VARIETIES.

Grow Without Brush.

✓ **American Wonder** — One of the earliest wrinkled peas in cultivation, exceedingly productive, and of very dwarf and compact growth, growing only from ten to eighteen inches high. Per pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.



American Wonder.

✓ **Nott's Excelsior Pea** — The best of recent introductions; vines are larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder, while the pods are fully one-third larger. In sweetness and quality it has no equal, being superior to any other wrinkled sort. Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 15 cts.

✓ **Everbearing** — A first-class Pea for summer and autumn use, pods 3 to 4 inches long, and contain 6 to 8 Peas of a rich flavor; very sweet and tender; 3 feet. Pkt., lb., 15 cts.; lbs., \$7.

✓ **Vincent's Advancer** — For the past few years this pea has been the first to appear in the San Francisco market, it was tested with different varieties of extra earliest and proved to be the first and best of them all. It is the sweetest and best Pea for family use. Of any we ever tried grows from twelve to eighteen inches high. Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.



Vincent's Advancer.



McLean's Little Gem.

✓ **Blue Peter, or Blue Tom Thumb** — Grows about nine inches high extremely early; pods good length and well-filled; ripe peas, blue, smooth, round, fair size. Pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

✓ **Abundance** — Pods contain 6 to 8 large wrinkled Peas of excellent quality. It ripens about one week after the earliest kinds; 1½ feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

✓ **Alaska** — An extra early round Pea, bearing pods of a dark green color; 2 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

✓ **McLean's Little Gem** — One of the best. Dwarf Wrinkled Marrows grown. Height 1½ feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

Gradus, or Prosperity — This extra early wrinkled Pea bears pods of large size, and combines quality with earliness. It is very hardy; can be planted fully as early as the smooth Peas; grows vigorous and healthy; vines 2½ feet in height; very prolific, bearing

Pods fully as large as Telephone; usually containing 8 to 10 large Peas. The color of the shelled Pea is a beautiful light-green, which they retain after being cooked; the quality and flavor are delicious, and the Peas remain tender and sweet for a long time. Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 15 cts.

✓ **French Canner** (Petit Pois, or Small French Pea).—Very prolific, with long, slim pods containing from 7 to 10 Peas; 3 to 3½ feet. Lb., 20 cts.

✓ **Champion of England**—A standard wrinkled variety; of delicious flavor; very popular; one of the best in cultivation; height four feet. Per pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

✓ **Large White Marrowfat**—A fine, late Pea; of good flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 8 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

✓ **Black Eyed Marrowfat**—Similar to the White Marrowfat, except that it has a black eye and a little more dwarf; yields heavy; three feet. Per pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 8 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

✓ **Tall Sugar Edible Pod**—Purple blossoms. The pods when very young are used the same as Snap-Short Beans. Eating qualities superb; of extraordinary yielding qualities. Those desiring an edible podded pea should not fail to procure this variety. Height four feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts.

✓ **Carter's Telephone**—Is one of the best of the sweet, wrinkled, tall-growing sort; bearing large and handsome pods full of large peas of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

✓ **Yorkshire Hero**—Also known as **Alameda Sweet Pea**. This magnificent variety has become very popular. As a main crop pea it has few, if any, equals; long, round pods, closely filled with large luscious, wrinkled peas; of extra fine quality for table use, and very productive. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

PEPPER.

(Piment, French; Pimiento, Spanish; Pfeffer, German.)

The Pepper is a tropical plant, and requires to be started in a hot bed early in Spring. Transplant into rows twelve or fifteen inches apart and ten to twelve inches apart in the rows; or may be sown in the open ground in a warm location as soon as safe from frost, and transplant.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose—Very large, nearly four inches long and three inches in diameter, glossy red. Excellent for use in salads and pickles. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Golden Dawn or Queen—Resembles the Large Bell in shape, but is more delicious in flavor. Color a rich golden yellow, with very thick, mild, sweet-flavored flesh. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Long Red Cayenne—Beautiful and productive. Fruit four inches long, bright red, pointed pod; flesh thick and pungent. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

Long Red Pointed—Brilliant, long, scarlet, conical pods. Very piquant, and are much used for seasoning. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50.



Sweet Mountain.

Sweet Mountain or Mammoth—Much like the Large Bell, but larger and milder. Fruit thick and sweet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

Ruby King—A handsome and very productive variety. Fruits from four to six inches long by three and a half to four inches broad; remarkably mild and pleasant. When ripe they are a bright ruby red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Red Cherry—Plant tall, bearing a profusion of bright red, round fruit which is very pungent when ripe. The plant is very handsome and an ornament to the garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Red Chili—Used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Pods sharply conical, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Requires a long, warm season. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

RADISH.

(Radis, French; Rabano, Rabanito o Reponche, Spanish; Radieschen, German.)

The essential qualities of the Radish consists in its being mild, crisp and tender, and these may be procured by a rapid growth. The radish thrives best in light, rich soil. When well up, thin to two or three inches apart in the row; for a succession, sow at intervals.

Olive Shaped Bright Red—The extra early, forcing radishes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., \$50 cts.

Rosy Gem—One of the very earliest in cultivation. Shape a perfect globe. Deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at bottom. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

**Early Scarlet Turnip.**

white, the color is carmine, and the radish looks bright, even when wilted. This is, therefore, very salable on the market, even on the hottest days, when other radishes look dull and dry. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

French Breakfast — Olive shaped, scarlet, with white tip; crisp and tender. Very early. A general favorite. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Round Black Spanish Winter — This is a large black-skinned Radish, much relished. Flesh white and firm. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Long Black Spanish Winter—Like the above, but the roots are longer and perhaps slightly milder in flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Chartier—Decidedly distinct in appearance from any radish in cultivation. Its form is well shown by our engraving, the color at the top being crimson, running into pink about the middle, and from thence downward it is pure waxy white. It will attain a very large size before it becomes unfit for the table. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

White Strasburg, or Summer Hospital—Large, showy, half long, white sort. Grows with great rapidity, sometimes producing a crop in six weeks. Best summer radish grown. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

Iceicle — A beautiful transparent white variety, about three inches long and half an inch in diameter, with small tops; very crisp and brittle, and remains in good condition a long time; does not get pithy. Suitable for forcing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

**Chartier.**

Early Scarlet Turnip—The standard early turnip radish. Fine flavored and mild. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Early Carmine — An extra early variety of turnip-shaped radish. It is very mild and crisp. The flesh is

**White Strasburg.**

Wood's Early Frame—Very early, medium long variety, similar to long scarlet, but shorter in growth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

White Turnip — Similar to Red except in color. Very tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

Giant White Stuttgart—A favorite German radish; grows quick, of large size; in shape like a large top; flesh and skin white; fine quality; firm and brittle never pithy; can be stored for winter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

California Mammoth White Winter—Is really a Chinese Radish, grown by the Chinese in California; eight to twelve inches long and from two to three inches in diameter; white, solid, and of good flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

Half-Long Red—Color, deep scarlet; crisp and tender when cut young; earlier than Long Scarlet; quite a popular variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Early Long Scarlet —The leading variety either for the family or market garden. From six to eight inches long, standing nearly half above-ground; bright scarlet, smooth, crisp, tender, and mild. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet Chinese)

—One of the very best for fall and winter use, and popular with market gardeners. Bright rose color; flesh white and firm, of superior quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

**Early Long Scarlet.**

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

(Rhubarbe, French; Ruibarbo, Spanish; Rhabarber, German.)

A deep rich soil is best for Rhubarb. Seeds may be sown early in Spring, in drills 18 inches apart and about three-quarters of an inch deep. The ensuing Spring transplant to any desired situation, allowing each plant two or three feet square. Mulching with manure, each fall is very beneficial.

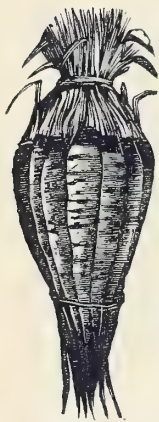
St. Martin's—One of the earliest as well as most prolific sorts. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Myatt's Victoria—Very large, but later than Linnæus. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Linnæus—Early and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

SALSIFY (Vegetable Oyster).

(Salsifi, French; Salsifi, Ostra Vegetal, Spanish; Bocksbardt, German.)



Salsify.

Culture is similar to that of the Parsnip. It makes a fine soup, which has a decided flavor of the Oyster; and it is also boiled or stewed like parsnips. The seed may be sown early in Spring, on a light rich soil, in drills one inch deep and twelve or fifteen inches apart; when well up, thin to two or three inches in the row.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—This is the largest and most profitable Salsify now in cultivation. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Black, or Scorzonera—A black variety. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

SORREL.

(Oseille, French; Acedera, Spanish; Sauerampfer, German.)

A favorite dish of the French. The leaves, having an acid taste, are principally used for soups and also boiled and eaten the same as Kale or Spinach. Sow early in rich, moist soil; cut out the flower-stalk when it first develops, as by so doing to make the leaves larger and more tender.

Large-Leaved French—Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

SPINACH.

(Epinard, French; Espinaca, Spanish; Spinat, German.)

It requires a deep, rich soil, in order to obtain good Spinach. For early spring use, sow seeds in the fall and protect during winter by covering with straw or leaves. For summer use, sow early in spring, in drills twelve or fifteen inches apart; cover seed one inch deep; when well up, thin to five or six inches apart in a row.

Large Round Viroflay—A variety with large, thick leaves; very superior to the round. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

Prickly or Winter—For fall or very early spring sowing; very hardy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts.

Long Standing Thick Leaved—Stands longest before running to seed; dark green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

New Zealand—New and distinct; grows well during hot weather. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

SQUASH.

(Courge, French; Calabaza, Spanish; Keurbiss, German.)

All the varieties are quite tender and consequently should not be planted until all danger of frost is over and a good prospect of warm weather. Cultivate as Melons or Cucumbers.

American Turban—Orange-yellow flesh of good flavor; for fall and winter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Boston Marrow—Fine fall variety, oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and firm; best for pies and also for canning. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Cocoanut—A small summer and fall variety of first-rate quality, and very prolific. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Cocozell Bush—A fine variety; oblong shape; skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or pale green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Early White Bush Scalloped—Standard summer variety; good for home or market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

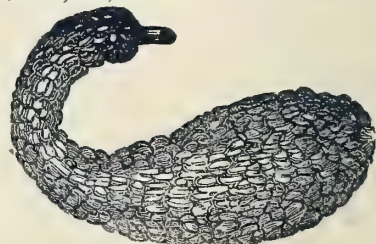
Early Yellow Bush Scalloped—Same as White Bush excepting color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Essex Hybrid or Hard Shelled Turban—Standard winter sort, flesh a trifle darker than Hubbard; excellent keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Fordhook—Skin bright yellow; flesh straw colored; very dry and sweet; one of the handsomest and best keeping winter varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Double the size of the ordinary Crookneck and very warty, but similar in other respects. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Golden Summer Crookneck—standard summer variety; small crookneck bright yellow skin;



Summer Golden Crookneck. early and very productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



White Bush Scalloped.



Hubbard Squash.

Hubbard—The well-known and late variety; our strain is excellent. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Mammoth Chili—Rich orange-yellow color; always growing to an enormous size; specimens have been grown to weigh 200 lbs. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Pike's Peak or Sibley—A very productive variety, maturing at same time as the Hubbard; flesh solid and of a rich gold-orange color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Mammoth White Bush Scalloped—Similar to Early White Bush, but much larger. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

White Pineapple—(White Turban.) A summer, fall and winter variety, with white skin and flesh. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Winter Crookneck—Yellow skin; a well-known, old fashioned variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Vegetable Marrow—Summer and fall variety growing about 9 inches long; outside greenish yellow; flesh white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

SWISS CHARD, OR SILVER BEET.

Swiss Chard, or Silver Beet—This is a Beet producing leaves only, of a superior quality to those of the ordinary Beet, and excellent as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

TOMATO.

(Tomate, French; Tomate, Spanish; Liebesapfel, German.)

Sow seeds in a hot-bed, or may be started in the house, in boxes, pots, etc. When

the plants are about four inches high, they should be transplanted, if convenient, four or five inches apart, in a well-enriched hot bed, or cold-frame, in order to make plants hardy and of a more stocky growth. When all danger of frost is over, set out in hills four feet apart. By training the vines on trellises or other supports they will be more productive, and the fruit will be of much better quality.

Acme—One of the earliest in cultivation, and very prolific, producing the handsomest fruit, in color of a glossy dark red, with a sort of purplish tinge; very smooth and solid. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

Golden Queen—Yellow, ripens early, is large sized, smooth and solid; excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.



Livingston's Beauty—Large, smooth; dark crimson; thick and tough skin. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Dwarf Champion—Distinct in foliage and habits of growth, early and purplish red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Essex Hybrid Early—Color bright pink; fruit good size and solid; very productive. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.00.



Swiss Chard.

**Mikado.**

Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid — Very large, smooth and solid; skin purplish red. A potato-leaved variety, with few seeds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

Lorillard—Very early; smooth, bright red. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

Mayflower—Early, large, smooth glossy red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Optimus—Fruit medium sized and medium early; of excellent quality; crimson-scarlet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

Paragon — (Livingston's) One of his best bright red, round, very productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Ponderosa—Very large, solid and of good flavor; specimens have been grown to weigh four pounds; bright red; very few seeds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Red Cherry—Fruit small, about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, perfectly round and smooth. Fine for preserves. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Stone—Fruit round, very large, very deep red in color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

Strawberry — (Winter Cherry or Husk.) Grows enclosed in a husk; excellent for preserves; will keep within husks all winter; "very sweet flavored", small, yellow fruits. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Trophy—Very solid and good in every way; bright red color; a standard late sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

TARRAGON.

(Estragon, French; Estragon, Spanish; Schlangenkraut, German.)

The True Tarragon is appreciated thoroughly by all who know it for the use of its aromatic leaves in seasoning or salads, also for "Tarragon Vinegar". The foliage, if cut in autumn, can be kept in a dry state the same as other herbs.

in the Northern States give some protection during winter. Pkt., 10 cts.

TURNIP.

(Navet, French; Nabo, Spanish; Steckrube, German.)

This crop does best in highly enriched, light sandy soil. Rotted manure should be avoided, having a tendency to make them rough, wormy and strong. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Bagas) by cultivating in drills about eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drills.

Orange Jelly, or Robinson's Golden Ball—It is a rapid grower, excellent flavor, globe shaped and of a beautiful, bright yellow color, a good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Purple Top Munich—It resembles every way the common Early Red Top, with the exception that the Purple is of a darker and richer color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

**Pomeranian White Globe.**

Pomeranian Large White Globe — A large globe-shaped white variety; in good soil will grow to weigh twelve to fifteen lbs. Used mainly for feeding stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Large White Norfolk—A very large growing white variety for stock feeding. Shape round and slightly flattened. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

Long White Cow Horn—Roots carrot-shaped and grows half above ground; flesh firm, white and sweet; good table variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—Earliest in cultivation and a splendid variety. Bulb white, flat, of medium size, with a bright purple top, one of the sweetest and finest flavored of summer sorts. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

White Stone—(Extra Early.) Similar to Purple Top Milan except color, which is pure white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



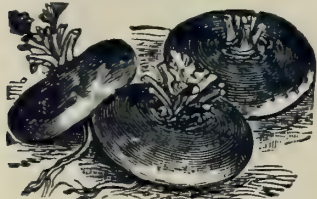
White Flat Dutch.

Extra White Flat Dutch—A flat white sort, very sweet and fine grained; excellent for garden culture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Yellow Stone — Popular yellow fleshed variety; fine for table use. Flesh firm, tender, sweet and fine flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

White Egg — A pure white, rapid-growing, egg-shaped variety, good either for early or late use; flesh firm, fine grained and sweet; unexcelled for table use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Early Snowball—A pure snow white, round as a ball, medium size and fine quality; very early. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., \$50 cts.



Red or Purple Top.

and potatoes. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and a reddish purple above ground, and a very quick grower. Though used mainly for stock feeding, it is one of the finest table varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Yellow Aberdeen, or Scotch — Good and sweet; keeps fairly well, usually grown for stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

RUTABAGA, (Swedish Turnip).

(Chou-Navet, French; Nabo Rutabaga, Spanish; Schwedische Steckrube, German.)

The Rutabaga is generally sown in drills two feet apart, then thinned out at the first working to ten inches. It is necessary that the ground should be dry and be made very rich.

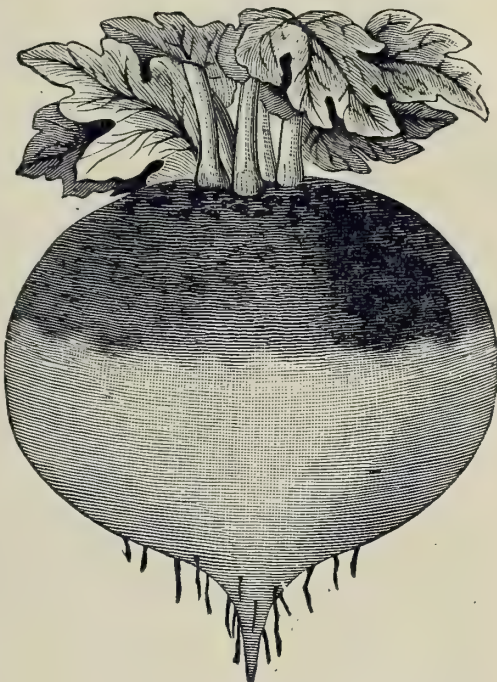
American Purple Top Rutabaga—It is very hardy and productive; flesh yellow, solid, sweet and fine flavored; equally good for stock or table use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Laing's Rutabaga—One of the earliest, and keeps well. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Red or Purple Top Strap Leaved — The most widely cultivated and best known variety. Used largely for sowing broadcast among corn

Skirving's Purple Top—Well-known yellow fleshed variety of large size and fine quality; for stock or table. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

White Swede or Russian.—A superior white-skinned and white-fleshed variety; very sweet and desirable for table or stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 45 cts.



Vincent's Improved Purple Top.

Vincent's Improved Purple Top — Without doubt the best variety that can be grown. This Rutabaga is a fine table sort, as well as the best feeding variety in cultivation, flesh yellow, solid and a fine flavor; producing large, round perfectly shaped bulbs, hardy and wonderfully productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

TOBACCO.

(Tabac, French; Tabaco, Spanish; Taback-Pfiantz, German.)

It requires good, rich, well-manured soil to make a large and profitable growth. We offer the following select varieties, which are to be relied on as being of superior quality; two ounces of seed produce plants enough for an acre.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—One of the best varieties for cigar wrappers. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$2.75.

Havana—The best imported seed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$4.00.

Virginia—The best quality from James River. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$3.00.

Our space does not permit giving descriptions of the following standard varieties of Tobacco. We have good, pure seed of each at the following prices: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Cuban Seed Leaf, Sumatra, Persian Rose, Oronoka, Yellow Pryor, Kentucky,

CULINARY ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Note.—When ordered to be sent by mail, remit, in addition to price, for Asparagus Roots 50 cts. per 100; Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Potato and Tomato plants, 10 cents per dozen; 20 cents per 100; Rhubarb Roots, 10 cents each; Egg and Pepper plants 10 cts. per doz., 20 cts. per 100.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
Asparagus. (Conover's Colossal.) One year old roots, equal to two-year old Eastern grown.....		\$1.50	\$6.00
Cabbage Plants. Early Winnigstadt, Henderson's Early Summer, Fottler's Early Brunswick and Premium Flat Dutch, Wakefield, etc.		50	4.00
Cauliflower Plants —Early Erfurf, Snowball, Lenormand's Mammoth and Large Algiers, Early Paris, etc.....		60	4.50
Chives, or Schnittlauch —For flavoring soups, salads, etc., per clump 25 cts.			
Egg Plants —New York Improved Large Round Purple.....	30	3.00
Garlic Sets —Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., market price.....		
Hop Vine Roots	60	3.00
Horse Radish Roots, or Sets —Thrive best in low, damp land. Plant in rows two feet apart, and in the rows eighteen inches apart.....	75	7.00
Pepper Plants —Chili, Large Bell or Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain, etc.....	30	1.50	8.00
Rhubarb Roots —Linnæus and Victoria, strong roots, 10 cts. each.....	1.00	6.00	
Sweet Potato Plants —Yellow Nansemond and Large White.....		75	4.50
Tomato Plants —Perfection, Beauty, Favorite, Mikado, Ponderosa and Stone	30	1.50	8.00
Artichoke	1.00	7.00
Celery Plants	75	4.50
Estragon Tarragon Plants —Clump, each, 30 cts.			

FRUIT SEEDS.

Apricot—Use as a stock for Apricot and other stone fruit. Culture same as for Cherry. should be budded the first season. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Apple—Seed may be planted in the fall, winter or spring; but, if not planted until spring, the seeds should be kept moist during winter. Select deep, rich, moist soil, and sow thickly in rows. Seeds do not reproduce the same varieties, but an inferior, though hardy stock. Lb., 35 cts.

Cherry Mahaleb—(Cerasus Mahaleb) The remarks regarding apple seed are applicable to cherries. This variety is considered the best stock upon which to graft the choicer sorts. Lb., 35 cts.

Cherry Mazzard—(Cerasus Communis) The common or ordinary variety of cherry is useful alone for grafting purposes. The stock is hardy, and if properly grafted fine fruit can be relied on. The seed should be planted in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, and the after culture should be the same as for apples. Lb., 35 cts.

Mixed Currant—Oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Mixed Strawberry—Oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$9.00.

Mixed Gooseberry—Oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$9.00.

Peach—Should be planted in the fall or early winter. The Peach grows best on well-cultivated, sandy loam. Bud the first season. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Pear—Plant same as Apple seed. The value of the stock depends largely on a rapid and vigorous growth the first season. Oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Plum (Myroblan) The directions given for planting apples will also apply to plums, except the pits should be planted farther apart in the row. The varieties raised from seed will be inferior but hardy; vigorous stocks are thus afforded upon which to graft the choicer sorts. Oz., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

Quince—Culture same as for Apple. The Quince is usually grown from cuttings, but is sometimes grown from seed for stocks, for dwarfing the Pear. Oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

PALM SEEDS.

	Seeds	Pkt.	100 Seed		Seeds	Pkt.	100 Seed
Areca Baueri (Norfolk Is. Palm).....	10	25c	\$1.50	Kentia Forsteriana	10	25c	\$2.00
“ Lutescens	10	25c	1.50	“ Canterburyana	10	50c	4.00
“ Sapida	10	25c	1.25	Latania Borbonica	10	20c	1.00
Caryota Urens	10	25c	2.00	Musa Ensete	10	25c	2.00
Chamærops Canariensis	10	25c	1.25	Oreodoxa Regia (Royal Palm) ..	8	10c	1.00
“ Excelsa	25	10c	30	Pandanus Utilis (Screw Pine) ..	10	25c	1.50
“ Palm	10	10c	60	Phoenix Canariensis	10	15c	75
Dracæna Australis	20	10c	25	“ Dactylifera	10	10c	75
“ Indivisa	50	20c	30	“ Tenuis	8	10c	1.00
Erythea Armata	25	10c	30	“ Reclinata	10	25c	1.25
“ Edulis	25	10c	30	Ptychosperma Alexandræ	12	25c	1.50
Kentia Belmoreana	10	25c	2.00	Seaforthia Elegans	8	10c	1.00

Bird Seeds, Poultry Food, Etc.

Write for special price per 100 pounds; 25 lbs. at 100-lb. rates. Remit for postage, 8 cents per pound, when ordered by mail.

Bird Gravel	per pound, 5 cents
Bone Meal. For chickens	per 100 pounds, \$2.00
Canary. Best Sicily, recleaned	per pound, 7 cents
Cuttle-Fish Bone	per pound, 75 cents
Hemp, imported	per pound, 10 cents
Manhattan Egg-Food	2 lb. package, 40 cents
Morris' Poultry Cure	1-lb. tins, 50 cents; 2-lb. tins, 75 cents
Maw Seed, (Blue Poppy)	per pound, 20 cents
Millet, German	per pound, 10 cents
Mixed Bird Seed	per pound, 7 cents
Oyster Shells. Ground	per 100 pounds, \$2.00
Prepared Food for Mocking Birds	per bottle, 50 cents
Rape, German	per pound, 10 cents
Rape, California	per pound, 5 cents
Sunflower. For parrots	per pound, 10 cents

Miscellaneous Horticultural Implements and Garden Requisites.

Atomizers. (Woodason's Bellows). Convenient for the application of liquid insecticides...	\$ 2.0
Bellows. (Woodason's Powder). For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc.....	\$1, \$2 and \$3.00
Forks. Digging or Spading	\$1 to \$1.50
Flower Sticks. Painted, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 feet	per doz. 50 cts to \$1.50
Finger Spade.	each, 10 cents
Garden Lines. Finest Braided, 100 feet, length	75 cents
Garden Reels. To hold garden lines	75 cents
Grafting Wax. In ¼, ½ and lb. packages	per pound, 40 cents
Hoes. Draw or Corn60 to 75 cents
Hyacinth Glasses. Various styles	each, 25 cts.; doz., \$2.00
Knives. Budding and Pruning, Best English	\$1.25 to \$2.00.
Lawn Mowers. Send for circular.	

Labels. Plant and Tree, Wooden Painted—

Price {	4½ inch	5-inch	6-inch
	{ Per thousand \$ 30	{ Per thousand \$ 35	{ Per thousand \$ 40
	{ Per hundred 1.25	{ Per hundred 1.40	{ Per hundred 1.50

Mole Traps, Olmsted's Improved.....	each, \$2.00
Moss (Sphagnum) For potting, mulching, packing, etc.; is almost indispensable in all greenhouse operations, and serviceable in many ways	per pound, 10 cents; 100 lbs., \$5 00
Raffia. For tying plants superior to twine.....	per lb., 25 cents; 5-lbs. for \$1.00
Scissors. Grape; for thinning the bunches	each, \$1 to \$1.50
Scythes. English lawn; in sizes	each, \$1.50 to \$2.00
Scythe Stones. Round Welsh Talacre	each, 20 cts.; per doz., \$2.00
Shears. Hand Pruning; solid steel	each, \$1.50 to \$3.00
Sprinklers, Rubber. For sprinkling cut-flowers, etc.	each, \$1.25
Syringes. Brass; of superior manufacture, highly finished	each, \$2 to \$6.00
Trowels. Solid steel, welded extra strong	each, 50 cents
Weeders. A useful article around plants	each, 25 cents
Cleveland Lawn Weeder. For extracting the roots of dock, etc. (Can be used easily and without stooping.)	each, 60 cents

Fertilizers.

Excelsior Fertilizer. Flower food. Odorless.....	per packet, 25 cents
Ground Bone	5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32
Guano, Peruvian	2-lb. boxes, 25 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$2.25; per ton, according to market
Sheep Manure, Pulverized. Excellent lawn fertilizer, 5-lb. pkt., 40 cts; 100 lbs., price on application	
Thorburn's Floralis or Concentrated Plant Food. Best Fertilizer for general use.....	2-lb. boxes, 35 cents

Selected Grass and Clover Seeds.

In the following list there is briefly described the very best grasses for general use. The seeds we offer are of the best grades and have been specially re-cleaned to meet the demands of our critical trade. The prices are subject to variations according to the market. Special prices upon large quantities will be quoted any time.

IF ORDERED BY MAIL, 9 cents per-lb. must be added for postage. 25 lbs. sold at 100 lb. rates.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy Clean—(*Poa pratensis*). This is the best pasture grass for our climate and soil, and produces the most nourishing food for cattle; although it yields herbage early, it requires several years to become well established as a pasture grass. Thirty pounds of seed required for one acre. Lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Brome Grass (*Bromus Inermis*)—It is nutritious and yields a heavy crop; will mature a good crop with an astonishingly small amount of moisture; it is worthy of a trial on virgin soil in dry sections. Thirty pounds per acre. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

Bermuda Grass. (*Cynodon dactylon*)—No more valuable grass for summer pasture can be grown; it is easily cultivated, stands the drought well, is very nutritious, gives splendid green pasture for eight months of the year, and an average yield of three to four tons per acre. Sow at the rate of ten pounds per acre. Lb., 65 cts.; 10 lbs., \$6.00.

Crested Dog's-tail. (*Cynosurus cristatus*)—An excellent grass for hard, dry soils; of exceeding value also for pastures and lawns. When it is used alone, twenty-five pounds is required per acre. Lb., 50 cts.



Orchard Grass.

Orchard Grass. (*Dactylis glomerata*)—The most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring and remaining longer than any other; it is well adapted for sowing under trees, and valuable either for grazing or for hay. Forty pounds is required for one acre. Lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Red Top. (*Agostis vulgaris*)—A valuable permanent grass for meadows or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing heat well. Forty-five pounds to the acre. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.50.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass. (*Festuca Pratensis*)—One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive of the Fescues. Attains its full productiveness the second year. Is much relished by stock. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

Hungarian Grass. (*Panicum Germanicum*)—A valuable annual soiling and forage plant, that grows well in almost any soil. Sow at the rate of seventy pounds per acre. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Johnson Grass. (*Sorghum Halepense*)—One of the most valuable rapid-growing fodder plants known; on rich soil it can be cut three or four times a season; the hay is rich, juicy and tender, and relished by stock. Sow at the rate of thirty-five pounds per acre. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Sweet Vernal Grass. (*Anthoxanthum Odorum*)—Useful mixed with other grasses, on account of its excellent quality and early growth. It emits an agreeable odor when cut for hay, and all kinds of stock eat it greedily. Sow 10 lbs. per acre in mixture with other sorts. Per lb., 75 cts.



Perennial Rye Grass.

Rye Grass, Perennial. (*Lolium perenne*) — Enters largely into the composition of many of the richest pastures, and is one of the most nutritious of the permanent grasses. Forty pounds for one acre. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Rye Grass, Italian. (*Lolium Italicum*)—Similar to the preceding, but of more rapid growth, which is its chief merit. Fifty pounds will sow one acre. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Timothy. (*Phleum pratense*)—Well-known and extensively grown; very productive, and thrives on almost any soil; on a moist clay will produce a larger crop than any other grass. From twenty-five to forty pounds is used per acre. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Mesquite or Velvet Grass. (*Holcus Lanatus*)—Has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest. Forty pounds is required for one acre. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.



Kentucky Blue Grass.



Timothy.

Millet, German — More prolific than the preceding variety; yields from two to three thousand pounds of seed per acre, which is excellent food for stock or poultry. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. (*Avena Elatior*)—Sometimes called Lincoln or French Rye Grass. Is a loosely tufted perennial, from 2 to 4 feet high. In California it is spoken of in the highest terms, particularly for its drought-resisting qualities. It does not form a compact turf, and when sown should be mixed with other grasses. It thrives best on loamy sand or loam, and is best sown in the spring. Lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$22.00.

Affilaria (*Erodium cicutarium*)—A valuable forage plant belonging to Wild Geranium family, grows about two feet high, is highly nutritious and makes an excellent hay, as much relished by stock as when in the green state. Lb., \$1.00.

CLOVER SEED.

Alfalfa or Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*)—Succeeds well in almost any location, and lasts for a number of years; it grows two or three feet high, and the roots extend deeply into the soil, which enables it to resist the severest drought; it produces heavy crops of nutritious foliage, which may be cut three or four times a year, the best time being just when commencing to bloom. Lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., Market price.

Alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*)—Thrives well on rich, moist soils, and yields an enormous bulk of forage very much liked by cattle; may be cut several times a season, and as an addition to mixtures for permanent pastures has no superior. Lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., Market price.

Crimson Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*)—An annual variety, but when sown early in summer in good land can be pastured without harm during the fall and winter and still make a crop of hay at the usual time. It is a rank grower, some stools counting as many as one hundred and twenty blossoms from one seed, averaging eighteen inches in height, and rooting deep even in poor soil. Ten to fifteen pounds of seed are required per acre. Lb., 20 cts., 100 lbs., Market price.

Esparsette, or Sainfoin (*Hedysarum Onobrachyium*)—Cattle are very fond of this plant, both green and made into hay. It is adapted for light dry soils, where irrigation is not obtainable. It is perennial, from two or three feet in height, with a broad, flesh colored flower, and yields two crops a year. It has been experimented with in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, and some portions of California, along side with Alfalfa, and is said to do just as well; if not better, than this valuable clover. We should advise the sowing of about 50 lbs. of barley with 40 lbs. of Esparsette to the acre, as our experience is that without the barley for shade the crop is not always reliable in Southern California. Lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.

Japan Clover (*Lespedeza striata*)—A branching perennial, growing about twelve inches high, and in warm latitudes will do well in any soil, even during extreme drought; more nutritious than Red Clover, and makes excellent hay. Lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs., \$30.00.

Medium Red (*Trifolium pratense*)—A well-known standard, excellent for pasturage or hay, and should be in all grass mixtures. If sown alone ten pounds per acre are required. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., Market price.

White Dutch (*Trifolium repens*)—A spreading perennial; valuable for pastures and lawns; it accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground; is excellent food for bees. Lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

Mammoth Red, or Cow Grass (*Trifolium pratense Perenne*)—Quite distinct from the common Red Clover, having a shrubby stem, and a longer and more penetrating root, thus enabling it to withstand drought well. Grows five to six feet high, and is much used as a green manure. Sow 20 lbs. per acre alone, or 5 lbs. when mixed with other grasses. Lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., Market price.

Burr Clover, California Burr Clover, Spotted Medick, Yellow Clover—An excellent fodder plant. The stems are creeping, and soon spread over a large area. Flourishes in dry soil, and is not affected by the drought. The seeds are contained in small burr-like pods, hence the name. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.



Red Clover.

Hard Fescue (*Festuca Dufurscula*)—A fine, rather dwarf-growing variety, justly noted for its drought-resisting qualities. It is prized by some for lawns, and is especially valuable as a pasture for sheep, as it succeeds well sown on uncultivated land where the soil is loose. Sow thirty pounds per acre. Lb., 40 cts.

Fine-Leaved Fescue (*Festuca tenuifolia*)—One of the best of all grasses for sheep, and should be used in all mixtures for permanent pasture. It is still finer than the Hard Fescue, and, like it, succeeds on virgin soil. Sow thirty pounds per acre, if possible, just before rain. Lb., 45 cts.

Mixture for Dry Lands—Our mixture for permanent pasture is composed of a variety of grasses, selected especially for their ability to survive drought, poor soil, close feeding, and for their nutritive and lasting qualities. We recommend it as the best mixture to be had for the for which it is designed. Fifty pounds to the acre. Lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Forage Crops = Farm Seeds.

READ THIS.

The prosperity of the farmer depends entirely on the proper use and thorough understanding of forage crops. Nature renews exhausted lands by two processes, bringing together the two great sources, producing an effect as magical as an electric current. There are two killing wastes of material, sun-bleach on the surface and leach of fertilizing material down below reach of ordinary plant roots. Reverse this condition and have these extremes act for you and act together. So the forage crops which cover the surface with thick, luxurious plant growth from long roots that reach into the stored material below, absorb other material from the atmosphere, until the richest of all rich material, nitrogenous matter, is formed. Thus your whole problem is solved by nature.

IF ORDERED BY MAIL, 9 cts. per lb. must be added for Postage. 25-lb. sold at 100-lb. rates.

Prices for large quantities will be quoted on application, as prices are subject to frequent changes with Market Fluctuations.

Australian Salt-Bush (*Atriplex semibaccatum*)—A valuable forage plant recently introduced by University of California. Experiments show that it thrives in soils on which nothing else will grow, and it is recommended highly for alkali soils and all regions subject to periodical drought. Oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Broom Corn, Improved Evergreen—Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.



Jerusalem Corn.

Jerusalem Corn—This corn belongs to the non-saccharine sorghums. It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir Corn, Dhoura and Milo Maize. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk, and several smaller heads on side shoots, have seen as high as eight heads on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant an acre. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Rape, Dwarf Essex, English—Largely grown in the northern United States and in Canada. It is excellent for sheep pasture, and also for soiling. It may be sown in May, and will be ready for pasturing in July and August. Or it may be sown in June or July, and yet furnish a large amount of pasture or fodder. It may even be sown after taking off a crop of early potatoes. In drills, sow 5 pounds to acre; broadcast, 10 lbs. to acre. Lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Velvet Bean (*Dolichos multiflorus*)—Used by the farmers in Florida and Louisiana as a forage plant, and also as a fertilizer plant for turning under just in the same way as the Cow Pea. Stock readily eat the vines and leaves, and the Beans when ground with or without the pod, are used in place of oats or corn, or mixed with them. As a fertilizer for orange groves the Velvet Bean is said to be unequalled. It is planted in rows 4 feet apart and 1 foot in the row, 2 or 3 feet in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Seradella—A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. It may also be cured for hay. Can be sown with winter rye. About 50 pounds to acre. Lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.50.

White Egyptian Corn or Dhoura—This non-saccharine Sorghum when cut for feeding starts again from the stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Sunflower—Large Russian. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Spring Vetches (*Vicia sativa*) A species of pea grown for stock. Sow broadcast sixty-five to one hundred pounds to the acre, and treat same as field peas. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Poppy—(Opium) Its seed furnishes about 35 per cent of oil, good for painting and illuminating. Lb., 50 cts.

Soja Bean—(*Soja hispida*) Valuable as a forage crop and for fertilizing the soil, also for pasturing, feeding as green fodder and for silo purposes. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs. price on application.

Ramie, Silver China Grass (*Urtica nivea*)—This is the variety now so extensively cultivated in the South for its fiber. The seed should be germinated by sowing it on cotton, floating in a tub of lukewarm water, and transferring it to the bed, well screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way; and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with the earth, and they will start from every joint and in every direction, completely covering the field in a short time. Oz., \$1.50; lb., \$12.00.



Kaffir Corn.

Kaffir Branching Corn or Sorghum—A non-saccharine Sorghum; distinctly different in habit of growth and other characteristics from all others of that class. The plant is low, growing only six feet high in rich soil; stocky, perfectly erect. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints, producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. The heads are long, narrow, and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed, cattle, mules and horses being equally fond of it. If cut down to the ground, two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth thus maintained until checked by frost. It has the quality common to all the Sorghums of resisting drought. If the growth is checked by want of moisture, the plant waits for rain and then at once resumes its processes. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.

Wild Rice (*Zizania aquatica*)—A native of our northern and western States. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands. Stock of all descriptions are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. **Directions for Sowing.**—“Put the rice in coarse linen or cotton bags, and sink them in water for twenty-four hours. Sow in water from 4 inches to 5 feet deep, in soft mud, bottom, and in places where there are but few weeds. It

is useless to sow this seed except on a mud bottom, or on low marshy places, which are covered with water the whole year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible.” Lb., 25 cts.

Jute Seed—An annual plant; the fibers of this plant are used for making sacks in which wheat is packed; it is cultivated quite extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now extensively sown in our Southern States; it thrives in any good Corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre; requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds; may be also sown broadcast, from six to seven pounds to the acre. Oz., 15 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Buckwheat, Japanese—Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Buckwheat, Silver Hull — Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Early Amber Sugar Cane—Ripens wherever Indian corn matures. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Brown Dhoura Corn—Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Sand, Winter or Hairy Vetches—(*Vicia villosa*) This variety flourishes well on poor soil. The vines are tall, and furnish a great amount of feed. If cut when full grown, it will start up again, and give a good yield of forage or seed the same season. One hundred pounds to the acre broadcast. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Teosinte—(*Reana luxurians*) This gigantic gramineæ of Central America somewhat resembles Indian Corn. It produces a great number of shoots, growing twelve feet high, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It surpasses either Corn or sorghum as a soiling or fodder plant. Planted three feet apart, it will cover the ground by autumn with only ordinary culture. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Cow Peas Whippoorwill—A favorite, early, bunch-growing variety; has brown-speckled seed, which are more easily gathered than from the vine growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite in the north and west, on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 80 cts.

Cotton—Sea Island. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Flaxseed — For sowing. Lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Hemp—Price variable.

Hop Seed—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.

Lathyrus Sylvestris — (Flat Pea) A perennial forage plant; it grows well on unimproved sandy soil, yields superior forage for all farm stock and excellent as a fertilizer. Oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.35.

Lentils — A leguminous annual. Succeeds best in dry, sandy soil. Splendid pigeon food and also used extensively for soups. Lb., 10 cts.

Peanut—The peanut thrives and produces best on a light sandy, tolerably fertile soil, with a good clay sub-soil. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lb. price on application.

Pyrethrum Roseum—The plant from which is made the Persian Insect Powder in Europe, or Buhach as made in California. Per oz., \$1.

Tree and Shrub Seeds.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

Conifers and Evergreen Tree Seeds—These should be kept in perfectly dry sand until time of sowing; if this cannot be done readily, place them in a cool, dry spot. Chestnuts, Walnuts and Hickory Nuts should be planted in Autumn. They shrivel up by long exposure to the air and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely. Those with hard shell like the Locust, Acacias, Magnolias, etc., should be planted in Autumn, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting, otherwise they may not vegetate till the second year after planting; but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. American Elm, Silver Maple and a few other sorts, ripen their seeds early in the Summer, and, if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other Deciduous Trees and Shrubs should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills two feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

Blue Gum—Seed should be sowed in boxes, three or four inches deep, making small holes in the bottom for drainage, fill the box with alluvial soil, not too rich, smooth the surface, and sprinkle the seed evenly over it, and cover with one-fourth of an inch of soil, composed of half sand; keep the surface moist by sprinkling lightly when plants are six inches or higher, they may be transplanted to a temporary or permanent place; care should be taken to remove the plants with some earth attached to the roots. For forest culture, the young trees should be planted from eight to twelve feet apart each way; and between the rows should be cultivated for two years, when the trees will be strong enough in trunk to need any further care.

Monterey Cypress and Monterey Pine—The seed should be sown in hot beds; if these are not obtainable, soak the seed about twelve hours in hot water, which will hasten germination; and place boxes in a cold frame. The soil for bottom and top of the boxes should be the same as the Blue Gum.

Native California Evergreen Trees and Shrub Seeds.

Remit 9 cts. a lb. for Postage when ordered sent by Mail.

Price per Packet, 10 cts., except where noted.

Abies Douglasii (Douglas Pine or Spruce)—One of the most valuable trees grown; good for fuel, lumber and ornament; 200 to 300 feet high and of pyramidal shape. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; lb., \$3.00.

Abies Concolor (California White Silver Fir)—It is a very beautiful species. Oz., 60 cts.; lb., \$6.00.

Abies Mertensiana (Hemlock Spruce)—It is a very large tree, 150 to 200 feet high, with rather thick, red-brown bark; very hardy. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., 60 cts.; lb., \$6.00.

Acer Macrophyllum (Maple)—A tree fifty to ninety feet high. The wood is white, hard, and takes a fine polish. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Artostaphylos Glauca—Great berried Manzanita. oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Cupressus Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)—A tree forty to sixty feet high, with rough bark, spreading, horizontal branches, with rich, green foliage; very ornamental for lawns or parks; used extensively for hedges. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Cupressus McNabiana (McNab's Cypress)—A small tree six to ten feet high; leaves small and deep green color. Oz., 30 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Cupressus Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress)—Is a handsome tree; also known as Oregon Cedar, White Cedar and Ginger Pine. Oz., 40 cts.; lb., \$4.00.

Juglans California (Californian Black Walnut)—A valuable tree of erect and noble habit. The great value of its wood is well-known. Lb., 40 cts.

Madrone (*Photinia Arbutifolia*)—A beautiful native tree of California; the foliage is of a deep green, and leathery; it attains a considerable size, flower white. Pkt., 25 cts.

Picea Bracteata—Leafy Bracted Silver Fir. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.00; lb., \$10.00.

Pinus Benthamiana—Grows from two to three hundred feet high; fine timber. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; lb., \$4.00.

Pinus Coulteri (Great Coned Pine)—Found in the Coast Ranges. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; lb., \$3.00.

Pinus Contorta—Very ornamental; five to fifteen feet high. Oz., 30 cts.; lb., \$3.00.

Pinus Labertiana (Sugar Pine)—A hardy tree of gigantic dimensions, from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet high, and from fifteen to twenty feet thick; the wood is like that of the White Pine. oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Sequoia Gigantea (*Wellingtonia gigantea*)—The mammoth tree of California; this is the largest tree known to exist in the world. Oz., 60 cts.; lb., \$6.00.

Sequoia Sempervirens (Redwood) The most valuable timber of the California forest; from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet high, and from eight to twelve feet in diameter; excellent timber; hard. Pkt., 20 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; lb., \$3.00.

Pinus Insignis (Monterey Pine)—A very ornamental tree for parks or lawns; grows from sixty to seventy feet high; rapid growth; it has beautiful green foliage. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

AUSTRALIAN TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

Price per Packet 10 cents, except where noted.

Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum)—One of the most rapid-growing of Eucalyptus; grows on any kind of soil; for fuel and manufacturing purposes it is alike invaluable; height two hundred and fifty feet. Oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$3.00.

E. Rostrata, or Acuminata (Red Gum)—The wood of this tree is used for cabinet work; also for underground work, as it is almost imperishable; invaluable for piles in water. Oz., 50 cts.; lb., \$7.00.

E. Amygdalina (Almond-leaved Stringy Bark)—A first class timber for flooring boards, joists and other house carpentry; 150 to 200 feet high. Oz., 75 cts.

E. Citriodora (Lemon-Scented Gum)—A very useful timber. Strong lemon scented leaves. Oz., \$2.00.

E. Bicolor (Black Box)—A highly valued timber tree, it is equal to the best Ironbark for all the purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. It is sometimes called "Ironbark." 100 to 150 feet. Oz., \$1.00.

E. Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum)—Considerable attention has been called to this variety by the California State Board of Forestry as being well suited for planting along the Coast and dry regions. The sweet foliage attracting cattle and sheep, which browse on the lower branches. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.25; lb., \$14.00.

E. Resinifera—This species yields what is known as the "Botany Bay Gum." The wood is very hard and valuable. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Eucalyptus corymbosa (Bloodwood)—A very large tree. Timber first-class for posts, piles, and such like. It is extremely durable in the ground. It is not a favorite timber, on account of its many gum veins. Not a good fuel. 150 to 200 feet. Oz., \$1.00.

Eucalyptus Ficifolia—A beautiful variety of the Eucalyptus. Very ornamental for lawn or avenue planting. Has beautiful crimson flowers. Sold in packets only, at 50 cents per packet of twenty-five seeds.

Eucalyptus Hemiphloia (Common Box)—A hard but useful timber. Strong, tough, and durable, but will not last as posts or piles sunk in the ground. It is also a first-class fuel, both for domestic use and for steam or other industrial purposes. 100 to 150 feet. Oz., 75 cts.

Eucalyptus Longifolia (Woollybutt) — An average-sized tree. Fair timber for fencing and building purposes. It is a good fuel for domestic use. Very durable. 100 to 120 feet. Oz., 75 cts.

Eucalyptus Leucoxylon—The ordinary Ironbark of Victoria and New South Wales. It attains a height of 100 feet, and supplies a valuable timber, possessing great strength and hardness. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

E. Gunnii (Cider Tree)—The tree grows to the height of two hundred feet; it is a peculiar variety, from the fact that cattle and sheep will browse upon its foliage. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

E. Obliqua (Stringy Bark)—A straight growing tree, often attaining a height of two hun-

dred and fifty feet, the wood of this tree is very useful for carpenters' use. Oz., 75 cts.

E. Macrocarpa—Fine shade tree, with beautiful orange or crimson colored flowers. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

E. Marginata (Mahogany Gum)—It grows to the height of one hundred and fifty feet; grows on high lands; valuable timber for mechanical uses, also for underground posts. Oz., 75 cts.

E. Piperita (Peppermint Gum)—One of the species that yields oil of a fragrant nature; is esteemed for its oils which exude from its leaves; valuable for medicinal properties. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

E. Saligna (Weeping Gum)—It grows along the banks of rivers and streams; this species is much used for ship building generally; the timber will endure for long years without decaying, either in the water or on earth. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

E. Robusta (Swamp Mahogany)—A good lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of tannery. It is not durable in the ground. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

E. Sideropholia (Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark)—The most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required. 150 feet. Oz., \$1.00.

Acacia Decurrens (The Black Wattle)—Australia. Useful as a wind-break, besides being very rich in tannin, and furnishing a gum, which exudes copiously wherever a branch is cut, equal to gum arabic. Wood also valuable for fuel, and for cooper's and turner's work. Oz., 50 cts.; lb., \$4.00.

A. Mollissima—Producing flowers in clusters, very ornamental. Oz., 50 cts.; lb., \$4.00.

A. Florabunda—It is very bushy; flowers buff color on clusters. Oz., 50 cts.; lb., \$4.00.

A. Melanoxylon (Black-Wood Tree) — The wood is most valuable for furniture, crutches, tool handles, and numerous other purposes. The fine-grained wood is cut into veneers; it takes a fine polish, and is considered equal to walnut. Oz., 50 cts.; lb., \$4.00.

Acacia Lophantha (Albizzia lophantha)—One of the most rapidly growing plants. For desolate places, especially in desert tracts, it is of great importance, quickly affording shade, shelter and a copious vegetation. Cattle browse on the leaves. Oz., 30 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Dracena Australis (Broad-Leaf).—An exceedingly handsome and ornamental tree, with fine, broad foliage. Oz., 75 cts.

Grevia Robusta (Silk Oak of East Australia)—Beautiful fern-like foliage; of rapid growth, and flowers when about twenty feet high, covered from top to bottom with bright orange scarlet flowers. Oz., 65 cts.; lb., \$6.00.

Pittosporum Eugenioides — Valuable evergreen; an ornamental shrub or tree from Australia. Oz., 50 cts.

Pittosporum Undulatum—A native of South-Eastern Australia. Handsome evergreen, with highly fragrant flowers. Produces a wood well adapted to turners' purposes, and also as a substitute for boxwood. Oz., 50 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS TREE SEEDS.

PRICE PER PACKET 10 CENTS, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

Remit for Postage 9 cents per pound, when ordered to be sent by Mail.

Abies Pectinata (European Silver Fir)—A spreading horizontal branches and broad foliage. Oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Abies Excelsa (Norway Spruce) A very popular variety from Europe. Planted in this country for ornamental purposes, and also for timber and windbreaks. Oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Abies Balsamea (Balsam Fir)—A small evergreen tree. Of rapid growth, with rich green foliage which retains its color during the severest winters. Oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Abies Mariesdi—A Japanese variety of wondrous beauty. Oz., 50 cts.; lb., \$5.00.

Acer Negundo (Box Alder)—Excellent for planting along highways; endures drought. In sap yields sugar. Oz., 10 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

Acer Platanoides (Norway Maple)—A well-known ornamental tree. Its compact habit, stout, vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for the Street, park or garden. Oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Acer Saccharinum (Hard or Sugar Maple)—The great sugar tree of America. It succeeds well in all soil and locations. Oz., 10 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Araucaria Imbricata (Monkey Puzzle) — A remarkable tree, with rigid, whorled branches, clothed with thick, bark spine-tipped, imbricated leaves. Oz., 75 cts.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japanese or Boston Ivy)—One of the best climbing plants there is; foliage changes to bright scarlet in the Autumn. Oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Black or Yellow Locust (*Robinia Pseudo-Acacia*)—Well-known for its beauty as a shade tree, and value for fuel and timber; culture same as the Honey Locust. Oz., 10 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Catalpa Speciosa (Indian Bean Tree)—A rapid growing timber tree, and valued on account of its straight symmetrical growth. A good tree for timber claims. Flowers white and purple. Oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Cupressus Pyramidalis (Indian Cypress)—A tall, tapering, conical tree, with straight branches lying close to the stem, much esteemed for single specimen and arches. Oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Diospyros Kaki (Japan Persimmon) — Produces excellent fruit. Oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Fraxinus Excelsior (European Ash)—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark, pinnate leaves and black bud. Oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)—The Honey Locust forms a hedge impenetrable by man or beast. On account of its rapidity of growth, beauty of foliage, and value for fuel and timber, it is very popular for planting for shade or forest culture. Oz., 10c ts.; lb., 50 cts.

Ilex Aquifolium (European Holly)—A beautiful small tree, with prickly, dark-green foliage; grows moderately fast, and is covered during the winter months with bright-red berries. Oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Juniperus Virginiana (Red Cedar)—A well-known American tree. One of the best as a

wind break, and it will stand clipping and trimming to any desired form. Oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Liriodendron Tulipifera (Tulip Tree) — A magnificent tree, belonging to the Magnolia family, with bell-shaped flowers. Color, greenish yellow, tinged with orange. Oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Magnolia Grandiflora — A magnificent evergreen with exquisitely fragrant flowers. The noble, pure white, cup-shaped flowers, the richness of their foliage, render it par excellence, the King of evergreen trees. Oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$3.00.

Morus Alba (White Mulberry)—A native of China, principally cultivated for food for the silkworm. Oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Morus Nigra (Black Mulberry) — Cultivated for ornament and shade, also valuable for its fruit. Leaves used as food for silkworms. Oz., 35 cts.; lb., \$3.50.

Morus Tartarica (Russian Mulberry)—In Europe this is valued for its fruit and timber; also used for hedges and the leaves for food for silkworms. Oz., 60 cts.; lb., \$6.00.

Melia Azedarach (Chinese Umbrella Tree)—A more shapely form of the Indian species; of very rapid growth; thrives in dry soils. Very valuable for Avenue planting. Oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Osage Orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*)—Grown for hedges. Sprout seed first before sowing, in wet sand, then sow in nursery rows, and when one year old, transplant into the hedge six inches apart, altering the plants in double rows, cutting the plants down to the height of six inches. Manure the ground well, and plough deep before planting. lb., 50 cts.

Populus Alba (White Poplar) — A tree of wonderfully rapid growth, and wide-spreading habit. Leaves large, lobed, glossy green above and as white as snow beneath. Prefers a moist soil, but flourishes anywhere. Oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Salisburia Adiantifolia (Maiden Hair Tree)—A most beautiful and peculiar Japanese tree. Leaves fan-shaped, broad and bright colored. Oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Schinus Molle (Pepper Tree of California)—An ornamental evergreen tree of graceful habit; light green foliage; a desirable tree for parks and lawns. Oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Thuja Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitæ)—A beautiful native tree, known as White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges. Oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*)—One of the most valuable varieties for forest planting; its growth is extremely rapid, often attaining a growth of six feet in a single season; it is one of the easiest varieties to transplant or grow from seed; seed usually lies dormant the first season, but is sure to grow the next year if the ground is not disturbed. Oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

White Elm (*Ulmus Americana*)—This variety is noted for the magnificence of its form and foliage; a great favorite for Street planting. Oz., 30 cts.; lb., \$3.00.

Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herb Seeds.

TEN CENTS PER PACKET.

Herbs in general delight in a rich, mellow soil. Sow the seeds early in the Spring in shallow drills; when up a few inches, thin out to proper distances, or transplant. No garden is complete without a few sweet, aromatic or medicinal herbs for flavoring soups, meats, etc., and care should be taken to harvest them properly. This should be done on a dry day, just before they come into blossom; then dry quickly.

ANISE—Used for cordial, garnishing and flavoring.

BASIL, SWEET (*Basilique*, French; *Basilicum*, German; *Basilica*, Spanish) — Used for soups, stews, and sauces.

BORAGE (*Bourrache*, French; *Borretsch*, German; *Borraja*, Spanish) — Excellent for bees, etc.; three feet.

CARAWAY (*Carvi*, French; *Kuempel*, German; *Carvi*, Spanish) — For confectionery and medicine, two feet.

CORIANDER (*Coriande*, French; *Koriander*, German; *Coriandre*, Spanish)—Grown for its seed. Its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads.

CATNIP—A mild nerveine. As a tea, it is excellent for children. For winter use, remove the plant by the root, and dry as other herbs. Hardy perennial.

DILL (*Aneth*, French; *Dille*, German; *Aneto*, Spanish)—The leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles; also the seed for flavoring; three feet.

FENNEL, SWEET (*Fenouil*, French; *Fenchel*, German; *Hinojo*, Spanish) — Leaves ornamental; when boiled are used in fish sauces.

LAVENDER (*Lavande*, French; *Spiklavendel*, German; *Espliego*, Spanish) — Leaves and flowers are aromatic. Gather the flowers before they begin to fade. Perennial.

MARJORAM, SWEET (*Marjolaine*, French; *Majoron*, German; *Mejorana*, Spanish) — Used for seasoning.

ROSEMARY (*Romarin*, French; *Rosmarin*, German; *Romero*, Spanish)—An aromatic and ornamental herb.

RUE (*Rue*, French; *Raute*, German; *Ruda*, Spanish)—Good for fowls for the croup.

SAGE (*Sauge*, French; *Salbei*, German; *Salvia*, Spanish)—The tender leaves and tops are used in sausages, stuffing and sauces; eighteen inches.

SAVORY, SUMMER (*Sariette*, French; *Bohnenkraut*, German; *Agearea*, Spanish) — Used for seasoning; one foot.

THYME (*Thym*, French; *Thymian*, German; *Tomillo*, Spanish)—Used for seasoning; one foot.

WORMWOOD (*Absinthe*, French; *Bermutch*, German; *Agenjo*, Spanish)—This should be cultivated in all poultry grounds, as it is of a highly beneficial nature; also used to a large extent for medicinal purposes.

Seed Potatoes—Northern Grown.

The price of All Varieties is Twenty-five Cents per Pound; Five Pounds for One Dollar, by mail, carefully packed and sent Post-paid to any address.

Early Rose—This variety is so well-known that it needs no description, having been in cultivation for the last ten or twelve years. 25 lbs., 3 cts per lb.; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Burbank's Seedling—White skinned, few eyes, fine grained flesh; very productive; ripening between the early and late varieties. 25 lbs.; 3 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Humboldt, Red, Large—A very early and productive variety. Tubers are solid, uniform and handsome fine grain and dry, cooking well, even when first dug. Strongly recommended. 25 lbs., 3 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Insecticides.—Insect Destroyers.

Fir-Tree Oil—Destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. ½ pt., 65 cts.; pt., \$1.00.

Gishurst's Compound—A certain remedy for green-fly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box. Per lb. box., 50 cts.

London Purple—As destructive to insects as the Paris Green, and is more easily dissolved. Lb., 25 cts.

Slug Shot (Hammond's)—Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet-fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5 lb. package, 40 cts.; 100 lbs., price on application.

Tobacco Soap—It will destroy rose-bugs, aphides, green-fly, bark-lice, etc. ½ lb. tin, 25 cts.

Whale-Oil Soap—For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. It will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc. of the aphides that often infest them. Boxes of 2 lbs., 25 cts; 5 lbs., 75 cts.; 100 lbs., 10 cts. per lb.

...GENERAL LIST OF...

Select Flower Seeds.

ANNUALS grow, bloom and die the first year from seed. **BIENNIALS** bloom the second year from seed, and then die; though many, if sown early in the spring, will flower the first year. **PERENNIALS** usually bloom the second year from seed, and continue to grow and bloom for many years; some will also bloom the first year if sown early.

REMARKS ON THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

The most satisfactory way to sow all fine seeds is under glass in a greenhouse, hot bed, or in the house. Flowers succeed best in a sandy loam, made rich with well rotted manure.

Make surface as smooth and fine as possible, sow seed in rows, covering each sort of seed in proportion to its size—a good natural rule being to cover twice the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly down over it. Do not plant any seed when the ground is wet.

The importance of uniform attention to watering may be best learned by experience and observation, but the inexperienced cultivator may be reminded that to omit a single watering and allow the young plant germs from seed to remain in a parched state, a too frequent indiscriminate watering, usually leads to the eventual loss of the whole. As soon as the plants appear, they will require careful attention, as the least over-watering may cause them to "damp off," and suddenly destroy all your hopes. They should now have as much sun as possible, and when the weather is pleasant, some air may be admitted.

Plants are usually ready to be transplanted when they have made a growth of two inches. It is a very common mistake to let them stand so close together as to crowd each other, and thus lose much of their beauty. Give each plant plenty of room, according to its habit of growth.

Tender Annuals and Half Hardy Annuals require heat and protection of frost, and will not vegetate in open ground, until settle warm weather.

Tender Biennials or greenhouse plants, require heat, to protect them from frost.

Hardy Annuals require no artificial heat, during any period of their growth, from the sowing of the seeds to maturity, in the open ground.

Hardy Biennials and Perennials, will stand the coldest winter weather without protection.

Half Hardy Biennials and Perennials require a slight covering of straw or litter during cold weather.

All flower seeds sent free by mail on receipt of price. For prices, see opposite each variety. The directions for the culture of Flowers will be found printed in each package in English, French and German.

Abronia—A charming trailer, producing beautiful sweet scented flowers; very effective in beds, rock-work or hanging baskets. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5 cts.

Abutilon—Chinese Bellflower, Flowering Maple—A beautiful shrub. Flower bell-shaped. In the varieties are to be found crimson grounds, streaked with yellow; yellow grounds, veined red; pure white and clear yellows. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Acroclinium—Everlasting—very pretty, half-hardy annual, producing white and rose-colored daisy-like flowers. These are the "Immortelles" so durable for wreaths. Height one foot. Double mixed, pkt., 5 cts.; single mixed, pkt., 5 cts.; white, pkt., 5 cts.

Adonis—A class of showy, hardy annuals, growing about one foot high, with pretty foliage and bright red flowers, which are not very numerous, but of long duration in bloom; sometimes known as "Pleasant's Eye." Pkt., 5 cts.

Adlumia—A beautiful climbing plant of graceful habit, with delicate pale green foliage,

flowers freely all summer; also called Mountain Fringe; hardy biennial. Pkt., 5 cts.

Ageratum—A very valuable bedding plant, and also fine for blooming in pots during winter; flowers small, in clusters, long duration; very desirable for bouquets. Hardy annual.

Ageratum—Mexicanum—Lavender blue; one foot. Pkt., 5 cts.

Ageratum—Conspicuum—White flowers; 18 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.

Ageratum—Fine Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Agrostemma—A very attractive, free-flowering, hardy plant, growing freely in any common garden soil; flowers borne on long, slender stems. Pkt., 5 cts.

Anagallis—Dwarf, compact plants, adapted for baskets, rock-work, edgings and small beds; covered with various shades of flowers the whole summer. Half-hardy annuals; six inches. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Alyssum—Free blooming plants, finely adapted for forming dense masses of bloom; the sweet alyssum is a hardy annual, very fragrant, and makes pretty edgings or beds, blooming constantly all the season.

Alyssum, Sweet—Pure white. Pkt., 5 cts.

Alyssum, Saxatile—Golden Alyssum—Hardy perennial, 6 inches. Pkt., 10 cts.

Alyssum—Benthami compactum—This variety grows about six inches high, and is thickly studded with pure white flower spikes. Pkt., 10 cts.

Amaranthus—An ornamental foliage and much admired class of plants, useful as the back ground of a flower border, or for making an ornamental hedge, or bed on the lawn. Half-hardy annual.

Amaranthus—Caudatus—(Love Lies Bleeding) Red, very graceful; 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.

Amaranthus—Cruentus—(Prince's Feather). Upright; three feet. Pkt., 5 cts.

Amaranthus—Salicifolius—(Fountain Plant) Four to six feet in height; extremely graceful habit, and rich-colored foliage. Pkt., 5 cts.

Amaranthus—Tricolor—(Joseph's Coat). habit, and rich-colored foliage. Pkt., 5 cts.



Alonsoa.

Boston Ivy—The young growth is a dark, purplish green, changing in fall to the brightest tints of scarlet, crimson, and orange. It is our finest hardy climber for permanently covering stone and brick buildings, old trees, etc. It clings by rootlets thrown out along the stem, and needs no support. Pkt., 10 cts.

Antirrhinum—(See "Snap Dragon")

Aquilegia—(See "Columbine.")

Argemone—Prickly Poppy—Very showy plants, with large yellow poppy-like flowers. Hardy annual. Two feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Armeria—Thrift, Sea Pink—A very hardy plant. Largely used for edging. Plant compact and beautiful. Hardy perennial. Flowers rosy pink. Pkt., 10 cts.

Aristolochia elegans—Dutchman's Pipe—A rapid and most attractive climber, with curious horn-shaped flowers, resembling a syphon. Very effective when trained against the house or piazza. Hardy perennial. 30 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.



Sweet Alyssum.

Asparagus sprengeri—A greenhouse climber, with exquisitely graceful and feathery bright green foliage; it is extensively grown by florists for cutting purposes, the lace-like leaves being used for bouquets, baskets and other decorations. Pkt., 25 cts.

Asparagus verticillatus—A graceful, hardy perennial climber, with feathery foliage and scarlet berries. Pkt., 25 cts.

Asperula—A dwarf, hardy annual, bearing a profusion of delicate, lavender-colored flowers. Fragrant and desirable for bouquets. Fine for borders. Pkt., 5 cts.

Auricula—A dwarf-growing plant, bearing umbels of fragrant flowers of many rich and beautiful colors. Extra choice mixed. Pkt., 15 cts.



Arabis Alpina.

Arabis Alpina—Dwarf hardy, perennial, producing tufts of flowers of pure white very early in the spring; of the easiest possible culture. Succeeds well in dry situations. Its profuse blooming habits render it a great favorite. $\frac{3}{4}$ feet. White. Pkt., 10 cts.

Asters—These annuals, usually known as French, German or China Asters, are most popular and extensively grown either in flower beds or in pots; their compact habit of growth and profusion of magnificent flowers of rich and varied colors render them universal favorites.

Aster—Cocardeau or Crown—The flowers are showy; very double, white centres, bordered with bright, rich colors; 18 inches. Pkt., 10 cts.



Dwarf Victoria Aster.

Aster—Victoria Dwarf—Very large, of perfectly double form, imbricated and globular, of pyramidal habit. Various colored flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Asters—Comet—These very beautiful Asters have long, wavy and twisted petals formed into a loose yet dense half globe, resembling the Japanese Chrysanthemums; flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Aster—Betteridge's Quilled—Flowers composed of tube or quill-shaped petals. This is an improved strain, with large double flowers and of beautiful colors; 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Aster—Bell-shaped or Jewel—A magnificent new class. The flowers are perfectly round or ball-shaped, nine inches in circumference, the petals being short and incurved. Plants two feet high of sturdy habit. Pkt., 10 cts.

Aster—Shakespeare or Dwarf Pompon—Exquisitely formed small flowers; very dwarf, and continues in bloom a long time. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Aster—Semple's Late-blooming Branching—These Asters are of great value both for garden decoration and for cutting. The flowers are large, four inches across, are very double, of purest colors, and borne on unusually long stems. The plants are strong, luxuriant growers, eighteen inches to two feet high. White, crimson, pink, and lavender. Pkt., 10 cts.; mixed, 10 cts.

Aster — Truffaut's Peony-flowered Perfection—A standard Aster, two feet in height, blooming very freely; the flowers are large, very double peony-like, the florets mostly incurved. The colors range from pure white to light blue, lilac, crimson, rose and scarlet. Pkt., 10 cts.

Balsam — Lady's Slipper—An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant-colored double flowers in the greatest profusion. Of easy culture. Succeeds in a good, rich soil. Annuals, Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.



Truffaut's Perfection Aster.

Balloon Vine—Love in a Puff—Rapid-growing, handsome summer climber, having small white flowers, which are followed by seed vessels shaped like small balloons. Useful alike for inside or outdoor decoration. Half-hardy annual; 5 feet. White. Pkt., 5 cts.

Bartonia Aurea—Golden Bartonia—Producing showy, golden-yellow flowers above its gray and downy foliage. Sow where it is to remain, as it does not bear transplanting. Two feet. Annual. Pkt., 5 cts.

Bellis—See Daisy.

Bachelor's Button—Corn Flower—One of the finest annuals grown for cut flowers; blooms all summer; flowers dark blue, tight blue, white and rose color. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Begonia—Magnificent ornamental greenhouse plants for pot-culture, have as fine a range of color, and will bloom continuously throughout the summer. Should be grown in a loose, rich, loamy soil. Seed should be planted in pots, and treated with the greatest care.



Begonia Single.

Begonia—Tuberous Rooted—Magnificent flowering plants; flowering in the greatest profusion all summer. The individual florets will average 6 to 9 inches in circumference, and are of all colors. Pkt., 25 cts.

Begonia—Box—Large ornamental leaves of dark green bronze, gold, red, etc. Pkt., 25 cts.

Begonia—Mixed—New hybrids, in great variety. Pkt., 20 cts.

Brachycome—Swan River Daisy—A beautiful free-flowering, dwarf-growing plant. Covered during the summer with a profusion of cineraria-like blossoms. Blue and white flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.

Bryonopsis—A beautiful summer climber, bearing green fruits, which change to bright scarlet striped with white. Pkt., 10 cts.

Browallia—Indispensable in all massing and ribbon-like gardening. It is easily reproduced from seed, and requires no special cultivation. Hardy annual Flowers are blue and white. Mixed, Pkt., 5 cts.

Calendula—See *Marigold*.

California Poppy—See *Eschscholtzia*.

Calampelis—A well-known beautiful annual climber, about ten feet high. Trained to a trellis or south wall it is an ornamental object throughout the summer, its bright orange tubular flowers contrasting effectively with the delicate green of the foliage. Pkt., 10 cts.

Calandrinia—Very beautiful, admirably adapted for planting in rock-work, or any hot situation, where they will produce flowers in profusion; fine for edgings; hardy annual; one foot. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Campanula—*Speculum*—(Venus' Looking-Glass). Fine for cutting and bouquets; six inches. Pkt., 5 cts.

Campanula Calycanthema—"Cup and Saucer"—The flowers are blue, white and lilac, resembling in shape somewhat a cup and saucer. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Canterbury Bells—Very ornamental garden plants of the easiest culture. Hardy biennial. Two and a half feet high, producing large, nodding, and charming bell-shaped flowers of exquisite shades of blue, white, and purple. Double. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; single, pkt., 5 cts.

Calceolaria—One of the grandest plants in existence. The flowers are beautifully spotted and marbled. Must be raised with care, under glass, to come to perfection. Greenhouse perennial; mottled; one to two feet.



Calceolaria.

mer-blooming plants. It commences to bloom when only six inches high, and continues to yield a succession of its attractive flowers throughout summer and autumn. Pkt., 5 cts.

Cactus—Singular and beautiful tender perennials, adapted for pot culture in the window or greenhouse: the flowers of some are very beautiful and the foliage of others very curious and interesting. Pkt., 5 cts.

Calceolaria—*Handsome*—A beautiful, profuse-flowering hardy annual, with tassel-shaped flowers in clusters; often called *Flora's Paint Brush*; one foot. Pkt., 5 cts.

Candytuft—One of the most useful annuals. Very effective in beds, groups, ribbons, etc. Also for conservatory decorations. Indispensable for bouquets. Sown in spring, it flowers all summer. Hardy and easy to cultivate.

Candytuft—Crimson. Pkt., 5 cts.

Candytuft—White Fragrant. Pkt., 5 cts.

Candytuft—Purple. Pkt., 5 cts.

Candytuft—Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Calceolaria,
Hybrida
Grandiflora—
Mixed. Extra
spotted and
striped. Pkt.,
30 cts.

Calceolaria
Rugosa
Hybrida—
Hand-
some, shrub
by, profuse
bloomer. Pkt.
25 cts.

Callirhoe—A
charming ge-
nus of hardy
annual, sum-



Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis—*Lanceolata Grandiflora*—"California Sunbeam." This is a perennial, blooming the first year from seed. The petals are broad, with plain round edges in some flowers; in others they are toothed or fringed. They vary in color, from pale light yellow to orange yellow, some being darker around the eye. Pkt., 10 cts.

Calliopsis—*Golden Wave*—For a mass of bright colors, this is probably the most effective of all annuals. It is indeed a wave of gold. Pkt., 5 cts.

Calla—*Lily of the Nile*—A magnificent perennial, easily grown, producing large, glossy, green leaves, creamy white flowers. Seed should be sown early in spring in rich soil, plant out the bulbs in the fall. Large, white flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.



Carnation Picotee.

Carnations—Carnations and Picotee Pinks are general favorites for their fragrance and richness of colors. The seed we offer will produce many splendid novelties in double and semi-double flowers; protect during the winter. Half-hardy perennials; 1½ feet.

Carnation — Marguerite — Most abundant bloomers; flowers very double, ranging through beautiful shades of reds, pinks, white, variegated, etc. Those sown in spring commence flowering in early summer and continue to bloom until checked by frost. Pkt., 15 cts.

Carnation — Picotee — Double mixed. Pkt., 20 cts.

Carnation — Perpetual or Tree — Choice Double Mixed. Fine for winter flowering. Pkt., 25 cts.

Carnation — Grenadin — Habit dwarf and compact, brilliant double scarlet flowers, very early. Pkt., 10 cts.

Carnation — Early Dwarf Vienna — Fine for garden culture and for cutting; 1 foot. Pkt., 10 cts.

Centranthus — Pretty free flowering, compact-growing plants, with long-tubed flowers, produced in clusters; fine for massing, succeeds in any garden soil, hardy annual. 1 foot. Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Celosia — Cockscomb — Very popular annuals of the easiest culture, producing large ornamental, comb-like heads; not only are they highly prized for summer flower beds, but they make fine pot plants.

Celosia — Japonica — A branching pyramidal plant, each branch bearing a comb of rich crimson color and finely ruffled. Pkt., 10 cts.

Celosia — Aurea Pyramidalis — Beautiful golden plumes of pyramidal form. Pkt., 10 cts.

Celosia — Aurea Argentea — Bears long, silver-white plumes, which, when dried, are fine for winter bouquets. Pkt., 10 cts.



Celosia-Glasgow Prize.

Celosia — Glasgow Prize — Very dwarf; immense crimson combs; one foot. Pkt., 10 cts.

Centaurea — Dusty Miller — The annual varieties are very desirable for groups or mixed borders. All except *Centaurea cyanus*, are the best silver-foliaged plants in cultivation, and are very effective in groups, borders or single specimens. Fine for bedding, vases, hanging baskets and pots; also extensively used for margins. Half-hardy perennials.

Centaurea — New Imperial — This new *Centaurea* is one of the best novelties that has been sent out for years. The plants grow about four feet high and are covered with very fragrant large handsome flowers. Valuable as a cut flower, of easy culture furnishing a constant succession of bloom throughout the summer and fall. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Centaurea — Candidissima — Splendid silvery, broad, cut-leaves; one foot. Pkt., 10 cts.

Centaurea — Gymnocarpa — The best for bedding purposes. Pkt., 10 cts.

Centaurea — Moschata. See *Sweet Sultan*.

Centaurea — Cyanus. (Corn Bottle, See *Bachelor's Button*.)



Chrysanthemum Single.

Chrysanthemum — The annual *Chrysanthemums*, when well grown, are very showy and effective plants.

Many of the new varieties are very handsome and ornamental. All of them should be set in rich ground, and from one to two feet apart.

Chrysanthemum — Chameleon — A large-flowered new single. The color of the flowers is a light coppery bronze with a purplish crimson zone during the first few days, the blackish purple disc surrounded by a golden yellow circle. Pkt., 10 cts.

Chrysanthemum — Burrigeanum — White, crimson and yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.

Chrysanthemum — Frutescens Grandiflorum — (Paris Daisy or Marguerite). A very popular decorative plant. Pkt., 5 cts.

Chrysanthemum — Eclipse — Golden yellow, scarlet ring; centre of a rich brown. Pkt., 5 cts.

Chrysanthemum — Golden Feather — Foliage golden yellow; flowers ringed white, crimson and canary, maroon eye. Pkt., 5 cts.

Chrysanthemum—Lord Beaconsfield—Crimson, maroon edged and striped gold, brown eye, ringed yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.

Chrysanthemum—Sultan—Crimson maroon, centre wide gold ring. Pkt., 10 cts.

Chrysanthemum—Choice Mixed—Double flowering varieties. Pkt., 10 cts.



Cineraria.

Cineraria—"Stella"—A charming variety with large starry flowers; the grace and elegance of the plant and flowers make them effective for decoration of house or conservatory. Also for cut flowers. The colors are crimson, pink, blood red, indigo blue, reddish violet. Pkt., 25 cts.

Cineraria—A favorite attractive free-flowering plant, blooming during the winter and spring months; perennials, but do best treated as tender annuals.

Cineraria Hybrida Grandiflora—Finest; mixed. Pkt., 30 cts.

Clarkia—An interesting class of free-flowering hardy annuals; grows freely in any common garden soil, and is very desirable for beds and masses. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Clematis—Well-known, tall-climbing, perennial plants, of great beauty and elegance. Very desirable for arbors, lattice-work and trellises, on account of their rapid growth.

Clematis—Flammula—Handsome white flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.

Clematis—Mixed Hybrids—All choice varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.



Clianthus.

Clianthus Dampieri—Australian Glory Pea—One of the most beautiful flowers in cultivation. Flowers in clusters, drooping, pea-shaped, four inches in length; brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the center; requires dry, warm soil and a little water. Pkt., 15 cts.

Cobaea—A fine summer climbing plant, quick-growing, and bearing large bell-shaped flowers. In sowing place the seed edgewise. Half-hardy perennials; 20 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Coleus—Plants with richly colored foliage of maroon, green, crimson, yellow, etc. For groups on lawns and ribboning they are indispensable, and also valuable for pot culture. Although perennials they attain perfection from seed the first season; one to three feet. Pkt., 20 cts.

Collinsia—Free-flowering annuals of great beauty, and well worth a place in every garden. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Columbine—Aquilegia—This plant produces beautiful, curiously formed and variously colored flowers, blooms freely early in the Spring.

Columbine—White Spurred—(Chrysantha alba). Pure snow white with long spurs. Pkt., 10 cts.

Columbine—Double and Single fine mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Convulvulus—See Morning Glory.

Cosmos—Plants four to six feet high; literally covered in the autumn with large single flowers, resembling Single Dahlias. A group in bloom is a gorgeous sight. Colors range through shades of rose, purple, flesh, white. Pkt., 10 cts.

Coccinia—This is a remarkably pretty annual climber; foliage ivy-like, bright and luxuriant; and admirably adapted for trellises, arbors, etc. The small flowers are soon followed by numerous fruits two inches long, which turn to brilliant scarlet, spotted with white, rendering the vine very pretty. 10 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.

Cuphea—Lady's Cigar Plant—Highly ornamental genus of free-blooming perennial plants. For the greenhouse or garden. Scarlet and orange. Pkt., 10 cts.



Cosmos.



Cyclamen.

Cyclamen—Bulbous-rooted plants, producing exceedingly handsome flowers. The seed should be sown in spring, and by autumn will produce a bulb which will blossom the first spring. Pkt., 25 cts.

Cypress Vine—A genus of beautiful climbing plants, which, for the adornment of the conservatory and the greenhouse, or for warm sheltered situations out-of-doors, are pre-eminently beautiful, many of them combining marvelously brilliant colors, with pure white margins, and varying in shade from the most intense violet blue to the delicate cœrulean. All the varieties are splendid, and should be extensively cultivated. Half-hardy annual. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Cyperus Alternifolius—Umbrella Plant — An excellent plant for growing in water or damp places. Makes a very ornamental house plant, always presenting a green and attractive appearance. Pkt., 10 cts.



Dahlia Single.

Dahlia — Although perennials, these will flower freely the same season from seed, producing large double flowers of perfect form and of rich colors and markings in greatest variety; indispensable for garden decoration 4 to 6 feet.

Dahlia—Single Mixed—Many colors; many striped and spotted. Pkt., 10 cts.

Dahlia—Choice Double Mixed—Many colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Daisy—*Bellis Perennis*—A favorite plant for bed or pot culture, or for edging in shady situations. Daisies may be easily raised from seed sown in the spring, and had in flower in a short space of time. Half-hardy perennials. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Daisy—Snowball—A large and very double pure white daisy. Excellent for cutting. Pkt., 10 cts.

Datura—Trumpet Flower — An ornamental genus of plants, having attractions of the highest order, and should be extensively cultivated. In large clumps they produce an excellent effect. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Delphinium—Larkspur — Plants remarkable for their beauty, diversity of shape, and ornamental qualities. The colors of the flowers are white, pink, blue, rose and violet.

Delphinium — Dwarf Rocket — Fine mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Delphinium—Tall Rocket—Very showy. Pkt., 5 cts.

Dianthus—Pinks—A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom.

Dianthus—*Laciniatus*—Beautiful fringed varieties. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Dianthus—*Chinensis*—China or Indian Pink. Fine double Pink. Pkt., 5 cts.

Dianthus *Diadematus*—Diadem Pink. True, fine extra double mixed. The strain of this beautiful pink is unrivaled in size of flowers and variety of colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Dianthus *Heddewigii* — (*Flor Pleno*). Double Japan Pink. Seed saved from the best double flowers only. Fine collection of colors. A most beautiful variety. Pkt., 10 cts.

Dianthus *Imperialis*—Double Imperial Pink. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Dictamnus—A hardy perennial, fragrant, free-flowering, herbaceous plant, suitable for mixed borders; thrives in any common soil; producing racemes of flowers, often one foot in length. Pkt., 10 cts.

Digitalis—Fox Glove—A handsome and highly ornamental, hardy perennial plant, of stately growth, fine for shrubberies and other half-shady places; three feet. Pkt., 5 cts.

Dolichos—The Egyptian or Hyacinth Bean; annual climbing plants of rapid growth; bearing large clusters of showy flowers; purple or white. 10 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.

Eupatorium—A very pretty herbaceous hardy perennial plant, blooming the first season from seed, producing clusters of snowy-white flowers; fine for cutting and bouquets; one and one-half feet. Pkt., 10 cts.

Euphorbia—“Annual Poinsettia,” “Mexican Fire Plant” or “Fire on the Mountain.” An annual of the easiest culture, forming bushy plants three to four feet high, with highly ornamental leaves, which in summer and autumn become blazed with a darker fiery scarlet, so that only a tip of green is left. Pkt., 10 cts.

Eschscholtzia — California Poppy—An exceedingly showy class of profuse-flowering plants, and is very attracting for bedding, ribboning, etc.; it deserves an ordinary share of attention; grows about 1 foot high. A native of California. Hardy annual; one foot.

Eschscholtzia Californica — Yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.

Eschscholtzia—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Eternal Flowers or Everlasting—They are highly prized as an ornament to the garden when growing, and for the winter decoration of vases, etc. they have no superior.

(See **Ammobium**, **Acroclium**, **Globe Amaranthus**, **Gnaphalium**, **Helichrysum**, **Honesty**, **Rhodante**, **Xeranthemum**.)

Erthrina—Coral Plant — An ornamental half-hardy perennial shrub, fine for out-door summer decoration, with beautiful foliage and superb spikes of scarlet pea-shaped flowers; 5 feet. Pkt., 15 cts.

Ferns—Well known, extremely graceful, delicate and handsome plants, producing beautiful foliage, but no flowers; require a loose, leafy mold and abundant moisture. Finest varieties. Pkt., 25 cts.

Ferverfew—**Matricaria**—Handsome, profuse, white-flowering ornamental plants. Fine for garden or pot culture. Pkt., 5 cts.

Forget-me-Not—See *Myosotis*.

Four-o'clocks—See *Mirabilis*.

Foxglove—See *Digitalis*.

Fuchia—Lady's Ear Drop—A well-known popular plant of easy culture, for the house or shady situations in the garden. Perennial, easily propagated from cuttings. Splendid mixed. Pkt., 25 cts.

French Honeysuckle—**Hedysarum** — A free-growing border plant of easy culture. Hardy perennial. Red and white. Pkt., 5 cts.

Gaillardia—A very valuable class of plants, remarkable for their profusion, size and the brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom during summer and autumn; half-hardy annual; eighteen inches.

Gaillardia—**Lorenziana**—Double finest mixed. Excellent annual for bedding and cutting. Saved from very double flowers; rich mixture. Pkt., 10 cts.

Gaillardia — **Grandiflora** — Perennial. Very large and brilliant flowers of richest colors; crimson, scarlet, orange, and yellow; excellent for cutting. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Golden Feather—See *Pyrethrum Aureum*.

Geranium—One of the best plants for out-door cultivation. Succeeding almost anywhere, and yielding a constant succession of the most brilliant-colored flowers; easily grown from seed. Tender perennial.

Geranium—**Zonale**—Splendid mixed; the colors ranging from pure white to the darkest crimson. Pkt., 10 cts.

Geranium—**Pelargonium**—(Lady Washington) Finest mixed. Pkt., 25 cts.



Eschscholtzia.

Gilia—This is a very pleasing family of annuals. May be sown at any time and will bloom in almost any situation. The flowers are disposed in panicles or clusters, and from its neat growth it is admirably adapted for culture, either in masses or detached patches. Pkt., 5 cts.

Glaucium — Horned Poppy — Silver-leaved hardy perennial plants, 1 to 2 feet high, with remarkably bright yellow flowers produced in great abundance all the summer; very effective border plant. Pkt., 5 cts.



Gloxinia.

Gloxinia—A bulbous-rooted plant, producing in great profusion during the summer months, its large bell-shaped flowers, of the richest and most beautiful variety of brilliant colors; the bulbs must be kept warm and dry during the winter; one foot, Mixed. Pkt., 25 cts.

Gladiolus—A fine plant, with long spikes of flowers of various colors; easily raised from seed. Half-hardy bulb plant. Choice mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Globe Amaranthus—**Gomphrena**—A desirable everlasting flower; valued for its variety of colors. Flowers are cut in summer and dried for winter bouquets. Seeds germinate slowly; should be soaked in warm water before planting. Tender annual. All colors. Pkt., 5 cts.



Godetia.

Godetia—Beautiful plants, of easy cultivation, producing very large, showy flowers. Hardy annuals, of dwarf habit.

Godetia—Duchess of Albany—It is pure white. Pkt., 10 cts.

Godetia—Lady Almarle—A bright crimson. Pkt., 10 cts.

Godetia—Mixed—10 cts.

Grevillea Robusta—Australian Silk Oak—beautiful and graceful

foliage; highly valued as a decorative plant for the table, and when large for tropical lawn effects; tender perennial 3 to 5 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.

Gypsophila—Pretty, free-flowering, elegant plants, for rock-work, baskets, edgings and borders; succeeding in any garden soil.

Gypsophila elegans—White and pink—Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Gypsophila paniculata—White Flowers—Beautiful for bouquets, imparting a light, airy appearance. Pkt., 5 cts.

Gourds—Ornamental—The varieties in our collection have been selected either for the ornamental character of the foliage, the singularity of symmetry of their fruit, the variety of their coloring, or their usefulness. Valuable climbers. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Gourds—Nest Egg—These exactly resemble in color, shape and size the eggs of hens, making a capital nest-egg. Pkt., 10 cts.

Gourds—Sugar-Trough—Very useful for baskets, dishes, buckets, etc. They have hard, thick shells. Pkt., 10 cts.

Gourds—Dipper—Named for its resemblance to a dipper, with handles six to twelve inches long. Pkt., 10 cts.

Gourds—Dish-Cloth—Chinese Loofa—The peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, porous, tough, elastic and durable, makes a natural dish-cloth. The vine is very ornamental. Pkt., 10 cts.

Guophalium—The famous Edelweiss—The flowers, two inches across, are star-shaped, of downy texture, and pure white, and are greatly sought after as souvenirs, and are highly desirable for dried bouquets, etc. Pkt., 10 cts.

Helianthus—Sunflower—A well-known hardy plant, of stately growth, remarkable for the brilliancy and size of flowers. Hardy annuals.

Helianthus—Russian Mammoth Sunflower—Very large. Pkt., 5 cts.

Helianthus Globosus—Globe-shaped Sunflower—Flowers very large. Pkt., 10 cts.

Helianthus—**Nanus variegata**—A dwarf, variegated-leaf variety of sunflower. Pkt., 10 cts.

Helianthus—**Chrysanthemum Sunflower**—This is a gorgeous new variety of an old favorite. One of the most admired flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.

Helichrysum—Flowers are mostly used for winter bouquets, for which they are cut before blooms are expanded, and dried in the shade. Hardy annual. Finest mixed. All colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Heliotrope—A well-known fragrant flower, excellent for bedding and pot culture. Light, rich soil. Half-hardy perennial. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Heliotrope—Queen of Night—Rich black purple. Pkt., 10 cts.

Heliotrope—Madame de Blonay—White, for bouquets. Pkt., 10 cts.

Hibiscus—Showy, ornamental plants, for mixed beds or shrubbery borders. Hardy, varied and beautiful colored flowers. Hardy annual of easy cultivation. Extra mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Humulus Japonicus—Japanese Hop—A very ornamental and extremely fast-growing climbing plant. The foliage is very dense, and in color a lively green. One of the best climbers for covering verandas, trellises, etc. Pkt., 10 cts.

Honesty—Satin Flower—The silvery seed pods are much used for winter decoration. Very handsome, free-flowering. Two feet. Pkt., 5 cts.



Hollyhock.

Hollyhock. **Hunnemannia Fumariæfolia**—Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy—A native of Mexico, and grows from two to three feet high. In California, is a hardy perennial. The flowers are a beautiful primrose yellow. Pkt., 15 cts.

Humea—A very ornamental plant for pot culture, or sub-tropical effects on the lawn. Flowers borne in immense numbers on long drooping branches. Color, ruby red, pink and crimson; half-hardy biennial; 5 to 6 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.

Hyacinth Bean—See *Dolichos*.

Iberis—See *Candytuft*.

Ipomopsis—Most attractive free-flowering plants, with fine foliage; beautiful for conservatory or garden decorations; succeeds in a dry, rich soil, producing long spikes of dazzling colored flowers; half-hardy biennials; three feet. Pkt., 10 cts.

Ice Plant—*Mesembryanthemum*—A most singular trailing plant, with thick, fleshy leaves that have the appearance of being covered with crystals of ice; very ornamental for rock-work, or mixing with other plants in conservatory or flower garden. Half-hardy annual. Pkt., 5 cts.

Ipomeas—Rapid-growing summer climbers, among our prettiest for covering trellises, pillars, etc. Most rapid and luxuriant for warm, sunny situations in the garden during the summer. Large beautiful flowers.

Ipomea Grandiflora Hybrida (The Moon Flower). One of the grandest summer climbers grown, bearing immense pure white fragrant flowers in great profusion, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day, and if cloudy all day. Foliage and flowers vary in form on different plants, some flowers being scalloped, others perfectly round, others star-shaped; the foliage also varies from the original shape to oak-leaved and heart-shaped forms, thus adding charm and interest to this grand climber. Pkt., 10 cts.

Ipomea Coccinea—(Star Ipomœa). Scarlet flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.



Ipomea Bona Nox Evening Glory.

Ipomea Bona Nox—(Evening Glory). A very ornamental climber and exceedingly beautiful for conservatory or garden decoration; large fragrant white flowers, which expand in the evening; grows to the height of ten feet. Pkt., 10 cts.

Ipomea setosa—Brazilian Morning Glory—Magnificent summer-climbing annual. The leaves are eight to twelve inches across, overlapping each other, and making a dense shade. Pkt., 10 cts.

Jacobaea—*Senecio*—A useful and showy plant, of easy culture; does well in light, rich soil. Hardy annual. Purple, pink and white flowers. Fine mixed; double. Pkt., 10 cts.

Job's Tears.—See *Ornamental Grasses*.

Joseph's Coat.—See *Amaranthus Tricolor*,

Kaufussia—A low-growing plant, which covers itself with a mass of brilliant flowers of many intense colors. Hardy annual. Can easily be cultivated anywhere. Pkt., 5 cts.

Kenilworth—Ivy see *Linaria*.

Lantana—Rapid-growing, constant blooming perennials; suitable either for garden decoration or pot-culture. Mixed Pkt., 10 cts.

Larkspur—See *Delphinium*.

Lathyrus—Everlasting Pea—Showy, free-flowering plants, growing in any common soil. A good climber for covering fences or walls. Flowers pink. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10 cts.

Lavatera—Tall, robust-growing bushy perennial; bearing long spikes of fragrant blue flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.

Leptosiphon—A charming class of plants, of a spreading habit; flowers are rather small; foliage fine and beautiful. Sow the seed in a shady situation, as the plants do not always bear out the summer heat. Hardy annuals. Great variety of colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Linaria—Kenilworth Ivy—A charming small, neat, hardy perennial trailing plant, suitable for baskets, vases, pots and rock-work. Lavender and purple. Pkt., 10 cts.

Limnanthes—An elegant and fragrant annual, very free blooming; good for beds, clumps or edgings; easy of cultivation. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5 cts.

Linum—Flowering Flax—One of the most effective and showy bedding plants. Hardy annual. Flowers, crimson. Pkt., 5 cts.

Loasa—A handsome genus of rapid-growing, in any light soil. Hardy annuals. Orange, and beautiful flowers, succeeding out of doors, flee-flowering climbing plants, with curious scarlet and yellow, mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Lobelia—These are indispensable plants with branches trailing six to nine inches long, bearing continuously flowers of charming blue, rose or white shades for hanging over vases and baskets. Although perennials they are generally treated as annuals.



Lobelia Crystal Palace Compacta—

Lobelia.

Rich, deep blue. Dwarf. Pkt., 10 cts.

Lobelia White Gem—Forms a perfect ball of snow-white flowers. Compact. Pkt., 10 cts.

Lobelia Emperor William—A very compact variety, with fine sky-blue flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.

Lobelia Golden Queen—Makes a striking contrast with its bright golden yellow leaves. Compact. Pkt., 15 cts.

Lobelia Gracilis—The flowers are bright blue, white center. Fine for hanging-baskets, etc. Trailing gracefully and blooming profuse. Pkt., 5 cts.

Lobelia Erinus—Light blue. For hanging-baskets, Trailing. Pkt., 5 cts.

Lupins—Sun Dial—A splendid genus of ornamental and free-flowering garden plants. Seed should be sown in open ground, where they are to remain. Pkt., 5 cts.

Love Lies Bleeding—See *Amaranthus Caudatus*

Love-in-a-Puff—See *Balloon Vine*.

Love-in-a-Mist—See *Nigella*.

Lychnis—Handsome plants of easy culture, growing in any rich garden soil; for massing in beds and borders, blooming the first year if sown early; hardy perennial. All colors and varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.



Marigold El Dorado.

Marigold — Well-known, extremely showy garden plant with handsome double yellow and brown flowers, of varied shades. Succeeds in good garden soil. Annual.

Marigold El Dorado—The flowers are from three to four inches in diameter, extremely double. The colors run through all the shades of yellow, from very light primrose to the deepest orange. Pkt., 10 cts.

Marigold Tall African—Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Marigold French Dwarf—Mixed. 5 cts.

Marguerite—See *Chrysanthemum Frutescens Grandiflorum*.

Marvel of Peru—See *Mirabilis*.



Mignonette.

Mallows—*Hibiscus hybrides* — One of the most desirable perennial plants. The flowers vary in color from pure white to deep rose. The plants average six feet, and present a mass of bloom from early in July till late in autumn. Flowers the first season from seed. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Maurandia — Beautiful, rapid, slender-growing plants, blooming profusely until late in the autumn; also, fine for the conservatory or greenhouse. A half-hardy perennial. Finest mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Mandevilla suaveoleus—Fine summer climber, with great clusters of large, waxy, star-shaped blossoms. Exquisitely fragrant, resembling the single tuberose in shape. Pkt., 15 cts.

Mina Lobata—Rapid and luxuriant annual summer climber, 15 to 20 feet high. Flowers, borne on graceful spikes. Color rosy crimson, changing to cream and orange. Pkt., 10 cts.

Mirabilis—Marvel of Peru, Four O'clock—(Belle de Nuit) "Beauty of Night."—Handsome free-flowering garden favorite; half-hardy perennial; blooming the first season from seed; the flowers, which are produced in clusters, open in the afternoon and wither the next morning; beautiful colors. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Momordica—Balsam Apple — Luxuriant annual climbers, with large leaves, making dense shade. The flowers are followed by ornamental fruits of orange or copper color. Pkt., 5 cts.

Moon Flower—See *Ipomea*.

Morning Glory—*Convolvulus Major*—A well-known beautiful climbing annual. Suitable for covering arbors, trellises, fences, etc. In bloom from July till autumn. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Morning Glory—Imperial—New. Ruffled and frilled. Mixed. Magnificent ruffled flowers, like folded and crumpled velvet. Pkt., 10 cts.

Morning Glory—Giant Imperial Japanese—A new class of Morning Glory from Japan. The flowers are of exquisite beauty in form and coloring, and of enormous size. Pkt., 10 cts.

Mimulus—*Hybrida* — Many colors mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Mimulus—*Moschatus* — The well-known Musk Plant. Pkt., 10 cts.

Mimulus—Monkey Flower—Comprises numerous varieties. White, yellow-spotted, crimson, scarlet, and pink. Fine for baskets, conservatory, and sheltered places in the garden. Needs cool situation and rich soil. Perennials.

Mignonette—A deliciously fragrant plant. Is probably the most popular annual grown.

Mignonette—Large Flowering Sweet—The well-known Sweet Mignonette. Pkt., 5 cts.

Mignonette Allen's Defiance—Spikes from twelve to fifteen inches long, deliciously fragrant. Spikes have been kept three weeks after cutting, retaining their grace and fragrance till every bud opened. Pkt., 10 cts.

Mignonette Machet—A dwarf French variety, with broad spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.

Mignonette Golden Queen—Golden yellow flowers; dense dwarf growth. Pkt., 5 cts.

Mignonette Parson's White—Nearly white; strongly scented. Pkt., 5 cts.

Myosotis—Forget-Me-Not—
A charming and interesting plant of easy culture, growing freely in any moist situation and continuing in bloom a great length of time; is especially adapted for spring garden decorations; perennial.

Myosotis—Alpestris—Dark blue. Beautiful. Pkt., 10 cts.

Myosotis—Sylvatica Alba—A pure white. Pkt., 10 cts.

Mourning Bride — See *Scabiosa*.

Musk Plant — See *Mimulus Moschatus*.

Nasturtium—Tall or Climbing Varieties—Beautiful and luxuriant climbers, admirably adapted for rock-work, trellises and arbors. Of easiest culture. Flowering profusely, and remaining in bloom the entire season.

Spitfire—Bright scarlet. Pkt., 5 cts.

Carmine—Pkt., 5 cts.

King of the Blacks—Pkt., 5 cts.

Blood Red—Pkt., 5 cts.

Golden Yellow—Pkt., 5 cts.

Lobbianum—Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Nasturtium—Tom Thumb, or Dwarf —The Dwarf varieties of nasturtium are among the most useful and beautiful of annuals for bedding, massing, etc., owing to their compact growth, richness of color and profusion of blooming.

Pearl White—Pkt., 5 cts.

Dark Crimson—Pkt., 5 cts.

Golden King—Deep crimson; fine dark foliage. Pkt., 5 cts.

Empress of India—Pkt., 5 cts.

Dwarf Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Nasturtium—Liliput—Smaller than the Tom Thumbs, being only about six inches high and blooming in a great variety of beautiful new colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Nolana—A trailer of much beauty, for rock-work, vases and baskets. The flowers are showy and produced very freely. Hardy annual. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Nicotiana—A very showy plant, producing pure white, star-shaped flowers of delicious perfume. Taken up in the fall, cut back, and potted, will bloom freely all winter. Half-hardy annual, three feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.

Nigella—Love in a Mist—A compact free-flowering plant, with finely cut foliage, curious-looking flowers and seed pods; of easy culture, growing in any garden soil; hardy annual; one foot. Blue and white mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.



Myosotis-Forget-Me-Not.

Nemophila—Love Grove—Of neat, compact habit; blooming freely all summer if planted in a rather cool, shaded place, and not in too rich a soil; hardy annuals; one foot. All colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Oenothera—See *Primula*.

Ornamental Grasses—These form a beautiful and attractive addition to the Flower Garden. When carefully dried, they are useful in making up winter bouquets, etc.; cut when in full bloom, tie in small bunches, and hang up in a dry and dark place, with the heads down.

Avena sterilis—Animated Oats — Drooping, very graceful. Annual. Two feet. Pkt., 5 cts.

Briza —Rattlesnake or Quaker Grass — A beautiful variety, in great demand for ornamental work and grass bouquets; hardy annual; one foot. Pkt., 5 cts.

Coix Lachryme—Job's Tears — Broad, corn-like leaves, and hard, shiny, pearly seeds resembling tears; half-hardy annual; two feet. Pkt., 5 cts.

Gynerium Argentum—Pampas Grass—Hardy perennial; the most noble grass in cultivation, producing beautiful plumes on stems from six to ten feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.

Stipa Pennata—Feather Grass—Hardy perennial; beautiful, delicate, white, feathery bloom; two feet. Pkt., 10 cts.

Zea Japonica—Striped Japanese Maize—Half-hardy annual; six feet. Pkt., 5 cts.

Oxalis—Very attractive and beautiful plants, with richly-colored flowers and dark foliage, suitable for the house, the conservatory, rock-work and baskets. Hardy perennials. Mixed; rose, yellow and white. Pkt., 10 cts.

Pansies—The Pansy, or Heartsease, is so well-known and so very popular, that any description or expression of admiration is unnecessary. The Pansy gives an abundance of bloom until after severe frosts; hardy perennials; six inches.

Vincent's Giant Superb Pansies — We have boasted for many years past that our Superb Mixture was unapproached; that, in fact, no grower had as yet succeeded in producing a Pansy as fine in color, delicate in penciling and so uniformly large in size as our own. To this already superb mixture we are constantly adding the newest and most expensive strains, which we know will please all lovers of the Pansy. If you want the best grown, get our Superb Mixture. Pkt., 40 cts.

Pansy — Odier or Blotched — Large-stained, extra choice. Very fine strain of three and five-blotched. Pkt., 25 cts.

Pansy — Cassier's Very Large-flowered Blotched—The largest-flowered class of Blotched Pansies, a very showy and especially rich strain. Pkt., 25 cts.

Pansy — Bugnot's Superb Blotched — Large flowers with broad blotches; great diversity of handsomest and rarest colors. Pkt., 25 cts.

Pansy—Trimardeau or Giant Pansies—Very showy class, of vigorous, compact growth, flowers of an enormous size. Pkt., 15 cts.

Pansy—Parisian Large-stained—Very beautiful strain of Trimardeau Pansies, mostly white ground and five-blotched varieties. Pkt., 15 cts.

Pansy—Masterpiece (Germania)—New class of blotched Pansies with large blooms, mostly undulated or curled, fine rich colors. Pkt., 25 cts.

Pansy—President Carnot — New, strikingly beautiful, pure white petals, each adorned with a deep violet blotch. Pkt., 10 cts.

Pansy—Pure Yellow—Pkt., 10 cts.



Pansy.

Pansy—Emperor William—Cornflower blue, splendid, very showy, true. Pkt., 10 cts.

Pansy—Lord Beaconsfield—Large purple violet, top petals white, splendid. Pkt., 10 cts.

Pansy—Snow Queen—Pure white. Pkt., 10 cts.

Pansy—Gold Margined—Handsome. Pkt., 10 cts.

Pansy—Purple Silver-Edged—Pkt., 10 cts.

Pansy—King of the Blacks—Velvety black. Pkt., 10 cts.

Pansy—Mahogany Colored—One of the very best. Pkt., 10 cts.

Pansy—Fine Mixed—Pkt., 5 cts.

Passiflora—Passion Flower — Indispensable climbing plants for garden or greenhouse; bearing a profusion of attractive flowers. Hardy perennial. Choice varieties, mixed Pkt., 10 cts.

Penstemon — Plants of a highly ornamental character. Remarkable for the beauty and abundance of their yellow and scarlet blossoms. Perennials. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Perilla — Ornamental foliage plants for garden decoration. Leaves are mulberry or blackish purple. Useful for ribbons, bedding and borders. Annual. Pkt., 5 cts.

Pelargonium—See Geranium.

Pampas Grass—See Ornamental Grasses.

Petunia — A well-known favorite of easy cultivation; the richness of color and the abundance of large flowers make them indispensable for bedding plants. Every garden should have a bed of these magnificent flowers. If sown early in the spring, will blossom in June. Half-hardy perennials.



Passion Flower.

Petunia—Hybrida Grandiflora Fimbriate—Choice mixed. Fringed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Petunia—Double Mixed—Choice Hybrids, best, all colors. Pkt., 25 cts.

Petunia—Giants of California—A California strain of incomparable beauty, size and luxuriance. Most of the flowers are exquisitely ruffled or fringed on the edges, and are of enormous dimension; four to five inches across. Pkt., 25 cts.

Petunia—Fine mixed, in great variety. Pkt., 5 cts.



Phlox Drummondii—Cuspidata.

Phlox Drummondii—This magnificent class of hardy annuals is unrivaled for brilliancy and richness of colors, great profusion and continuancy of bloom. They are unsurpassed for bedding purposes; they transplant without difficulty; set the plants about a foot apart.

Phlox Drummondii—Cuspidata—(Star of Quedlinburg). Flowers are of a regular star-like form. Plant of compact habit, bearing large umbels of flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Phlox Drummondii—Many choice varieties. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Phlox Drummondii—Fireball—Brilliant, dazzling scarlet. Very handsome dwarf, compact growing. Fine for pots or borders. Pkt. 10 cts.

Phlox Drummondii—Snowball—Dwarf. White. Excellent for pot culture or out of doors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Perennial Phloxes—These hardy Phloxes make large bushes about 3 feet high and bear large heads of finely colored flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.

Pyrethrum—Useful bedding plants, and some of the new and improved varieties are among the best edging and border plants in cultivation. They produce most handsome flowers.

Pyrethrum Roseum Hybrida Grandiflorum—This beautiful Hybrid of Pyrethrum Roseum makes a beautiful plant for garden purposes, but the blossoms are desirable for cut flowers on account of their lasting qualities and rich colorings. Pkt., 20 cts.

Pyrethrum Aureum—Golden Feather—Dwarf, used more for edgings. Bright golden yellow foliage. Pkt., 5 cts.

Portulaca—Beautiful and popular hardy annuals, of the easiest culture, doing well in a sunny position and blooming profusely throughout the season.

Portulaca—Finest Double—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Portulaca—Finest Single Varieties—Mixed colors. Beautiful. Pkt., 5 cts.

Platycodon—Wahlenbergia—Hardy perennials, producing very showy flowers during the whole season. They form large clumps, and are excellent for planting among shrubbery. Large, open, bell-shaped flowers of a rich violet blue. Plant, dwarf and compact. Pkt., 10 cts.

Picotee Pink—See *Carnation*.

Pinks—See *Dianthus*.

Primula—These splendid plants are of the easiest culture and deserve a place in every collection. The flowers open in the latter part of the day, making a most brilliant display during the evening and early morning.

Primula—Oenothera—(Evening Primrose). Fine mixed varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.

Primula Chinensis—(Chinese Primrose). A universal favorite. Nothing can surpass them for pot or in-door blooming plants. Succeeds best in sandy loam, and leaf mound, perennial. Pkt., 25 cts.



Primula Chinensis.

Primula Fimbriata Rubra—Fringed red, superb. Pkt., 25 cts.

Primula Fimbriata—Fringed double. Pkt., 50 cts.

Primula—Extra Mixed—In great variety. Pkt., 25 cts.

Primula Vulgaris—(English Primrose). Known as Beaconfield's Flower. Pkt. 10 cts.

Poppies—Exceedingly showy annuals, making a gorgeous display in the flower garden; blooming lavishly.



White Swan Poppy.

Poppy—White Swan—This charming Poppy grows from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, forming a dense, richly branching bush, above which are elevated on strong slender stems its very large flowers. The blossoms are of fabulous size, very double, lacinated and fringed, beautifully shaped, and of the purest snow white. Pkt., 15 cts.

Poppy—Armenian Tulip—(*Papaver glaucum*) New species; 12 to 14 inches high; each plant producing 50 to 60 vivid scarlet flowers. The two outer petals form a saucer surrounding two erect petals, giving a very unique and handsome appearance of scarlet Tulips. Pkt., 10 cts.

Poppy—Umbrosum—Rich vermillion, with a black spot on each petal. Pkt., 5 cts.

Poppy—Shirley—The colors range from purest white through pinks of all shades to glowing scarlet, but a scarlet without black. Some are red with white edges, and others veined and streaked and flaked from the center toward the edges in the most charming confusion. In mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Poppy—Danebrog—Large, bright scarlet, with a white cross in the center. Pkt., 5 cts.

Poppy—Mikado—New, fringed white flowers, purple margined. Pkt., 10 cts.

Poppy—Naudicaule (Iceland Poppy)—A beautiful class of bright, showy, dwarf perennials. Pkt., 10 cts.

Poppy—Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Reseda—See *Mignonette*.

Rhodanthe—A valuable dwarf everlasting flower; one of the very best; it succeeds best in light rich soil and a warm sheltered situation. Half-hardy annual. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Romneya Coulteri—The great California Giant Poppy. A fine perennial of stately beauty, flowering from June until November. The flowers are large (4 to 5 inches across), pure white, with a fine bunch of yellow stamens, resembling large single white Pæonies, and of delicate primrose-like perfume. Valuable for cutting, and lasting well in water. The plants attain a height here of 6 to 8 feet. Pkt., 15 cts.

Rocket—*Hesperis*—Very pleasing. Early spring. Profuse blooming plants with very fragrant purple and white flowers. Easily raised. Grows freely in any soil. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Saponaria—Dwarf, compact growing annuals, producing masses of small pink and white flowers. Fine for bedding. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Salpiglossis—A tribe of beautiful half-hardy annuals, with curious penciled and marbled funnel-shaped flowers, producing a striking effect in beds, borders, edgings and ribbons; of easy culture. Choice mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Salvia—Flowering Sage—A favorite greenhouse and bedding plant, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion from July to October. Pkt., 10 cts.

Schizanthus—Elegant, free-flowering, garden and greenhouse plants. Half hardy annuals. A free bloomer of branching habits. Very fine. Fine mixed; all colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Senecio—See *Jacoba*.

Sensitive Plant—*Mimosa*—A tender annual, grown for curiosity; it is curious from the fact that when slightly touched its leaves close and droop, from which habit the name is derived. Pkt., 5 cts.

Smilax—There is no climber in cultivation surpasses this in graceful beauty of its foliage and orange fragrance of its flowers; can be used either to droop or climb; unsurpassed for light wreaths and floral decorations; easily raised from seed. Greenhouse climber. Tender perennial. Pkt., 10 cts.

Scabiosa—Mourning Bride or Sweet Scabious—One of our handsomest summer border plants, producing in great profusion very double flowers for table bouquets, etc.; hardy annual. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Silence—Catchfly—Ornamental genus of free-flowering plants. Well adapted for spring and summer, blooming in beds, rock work, etc. Purple, white, pink and lilac. Hardy perennial. Choice colors. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Snapdragon—*Antirrhinum*—For summer flower beds and borders these half-hardy perennials are very showy, and flower from seed the first season. They grow 2 to 3 feet high, and are a mass of flowers.

Snapdragon—Tall Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5 cts.

Snapdragon—Choice Striped Varieties—Mixed. Growing only one foot high. Pkt., 5 cts.

Snapdragon—Tom Thumb Varieties—Mixed. Growing only one foot high. Pkt., 5 cts.

Solanum—Ornamental greenhouse and garden shrub, having beautiful glossy leaves and handsome scarlet fruit; very attractive and showy. Half-hardy perennial.

Solanum, Capsicastrum—Jerusalem Cherry, or miniature Orange Tree. Covered with small scarlet fruit. Pkt., 10 cts.

Statice—This is one of the most remarkable of an interesting genus. It grows to a height of from eighteen to twenty-four inches, each plant producing a large number of beautiful plumes, varying in color from a pure white to deep rose. The blossoms resemble closely a handsome flowering Heath. Pkt., 10 cts.

Stevia—Splendid free-flowering perennials, extensively used by florists for cut flowers. Splendid for pot or border culture. White. Pkt., 10 cts.

Stocks—Gilliflowers—The Ten-Weeks or Annual Stock, possesses nearly all the qualities of a perfect-flowering plant, the habit of which is good fine foliage, and producing an abundance of extremely fragrant flowers of various delicate tints; valuable for early, late or winter blooming; flowers in splendid spikes.

Stocks—Brompton or Winter—Bushy plants; producing a beautiful display of double flowers; 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Stocks—Snow White, Large-flowered—Splendid earliest variety, of dwarf compact habit; very double pure white flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.

Stocks—Emperor or Perpetual—Mixed. Large flowering double, frequently lasts for several years, if protected. Pkt., 10 cts.

Stocks—Giant Perfection (ten weeks)—Magnificent spikes of bloom, with immense double flowers, mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Sunflower—See *Helianthus*.

Sweet Sultan—*Centaurea Moschata*—Sweet-scented and profuse-flowering plants, of easy culture, and is very effective in shrubbery. Hardy annual. Pkt., 10 cts.

Sweet William—*Dianthus Barbatus*—Hardy plants about one foot high; of extreme richness and variety of color, and also deliciously sweet-scented; for borders or clumps no plant can surpass this old favorite. Pkt., 10 cts.

SWEET PEAS—The following list contains all the varieties of Sweet Peas we carry, including novelties. We have discarded many of the older kinds, which were displaced by newer and better sorts.

Vincent's Peerless Mixture—Extraordinary care has been taken in making this mixture, nothing but varieties of the improved grandiflora type being used, and in such quantities as to produce the widest range of color. The finest mixture of Sweet Peas offered. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Eckford's Large Flowering Mixed—Contains some of each of the entire list of varieties, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

The following sorts, 5 cts. per package, 10 cts. per ounce, 50 cts. per pound.

America—Bright blood-red striped on a white ground.

Apple blossom—Rosy pink, with blush wings.

Aurora—Orange rose, flaked and striped on white ground.

Black Knight—Very dark maroon, almost black.

Blanche Burpee—Large, pure white.

Blanche Ferry—The popular pink and white.

Countess Cadogan—Purplish blue; effect light blue.

Countess of Radnor, Improved (New Countess)—Beautiful pale lavender.

Duke of Clarence—Dark claret; self-colored; a fine dark variety.

Eliza Eckford—White shaded and edged light pink.

Emily Henderson—Purest white; fine bold flowers; strong grower.

Grey Friar—White ground, watered with blue-grey.

Her Majesty—A fine rose color.

Katherine Tracy—Soft yet brilliant pink; very attractive.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Considered the best pale lavender to date.

Lady Mary Currie—Bright crimson orange; very showy.

Lottie Eckford—White shaded and edged deep lavender.

Lovely—Soft shell-pink, an exquisite color.

Maid of Honor—White edged with lavender blue.

Mars—Brilliant deep scarlet, very bright.

Mrs. Eckford—Pale primrose yellow, very large.

Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain—Rosy pink, finely striped on a white ground.

Navy Blue—Deep indigo blue; the finest blue yet introduced.

Othello—Very dark maroon, of fine form and large size.

Miss Willmott—Orange pink. Very large size. Stems long and plants very vigorous.

Prima Donna—Pure pink; a fine shade and grand flower.

Prince Edward of York—Scarlet, tinted crimson; fine for vases, rustic-work or greenhouse.

Prince of Wales—Bright rose; the largest of this color.

Queen Victoria—A black-seeded primrose yellow.

Royal Rose—Deep rosy pink, wings lighter.

Sadie Burpee—One of Mr. Eckford's largest whites.

Salopian—Deep scarlet or cardinal; the best red.

Stella Morse—Primrose, tinged blush, effect a rich cream color.

Venus—Light salmon suffused with buff.

Thunbergia—Black-Eyed Susan—Beautiful rapid growing climbers; the flowers are very pretty, and are borne profusely during the season; fine for vases, rustic-work or greenhouse culture; half-hardy annuals; four feet. Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Torenia—Beautiful plants for vases, baskets, etc.; they bloom continually during the summer in the open ground and also in the winter in the greenhouse. 6 to 12 in. high. Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Tagetes—See *Marigold*.

Tropaeolum—See *Nasturtium*.

Valerian—Showy hardy perennials, 1½ feet high, with large heads of bright rose, scarlet and white flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Venus Looking Glass—See *Campanula*.

Verbena—A well-known favorite, and is invaluable for bedding on account of their low trailing habit, and the splendid and dazzling brilliancy of their beautiful flowers. Half-hardy perennial.

Mammoth Verbena—The average trusses measure 9 to 12 inches in circumference, and the individual florets on properly grown plants over 1 inch across—or larger than a 25 cent silver piece. They bloom freely, are vigorous in growth, and contain all of the beautiful new colors and shades. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Verbena—Defiance—Best scarlet. Pkt., 10 cts.

Verbena—Candidissima—Large trusses of pure white flowers. Valuable for florists. Pkt. 10 cts.

Verbena—Auricula-flowered, or White Eyed—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Verbena Lemon—Aloysia Citriodora—Very desirable for the garden, or as a pot plant. Pkt., 10 cts.

Vinca—Madagascar Periwinkle—Ornamental free-blooming plants; they flower from seed, if sown early, the first season, continuing until frost; or they may be potted and kept in bloom through the winter; 2 feet. Tender perennials. Mixed. Red and White. Pkt., 10 cts.

Virginian Stock—Beautiful free-flowering little plants, very effective in small beds, edgings, or baskets, growing in any soil; hardy annuals; 3 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.

Virginia Creeper—A hardy, ornamental, rapid growing perennial climber, bearing abundant and beautiful foliage. The flowers are small, but are followed by clusters of purplish black berries, that remain on the vine a long time, and are handsome and attractive. Pkt., 10 cts.

Viscaria—Rose of Heaven—Pretty profuse-flowering plant, adapted for beds, edgings or clumps, growing readily in any garden soil. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Violet—Well-known fragrant early spring blooming plants for edgings, groups, or borders; thriving best in the summer in a shady situation in a rich deep soil; extensively used by florists for forcing for cut flowers during the fall and winter months; hardy perennials; six inches.

Violet, White—Large, white blossoms. Pkt., 10 cts.

Violet, The Czar—Fragrant, large blue. Beautiful. Pkt., 10 cts.

Violet, Sweet Scented—Blue. Pkt., 10 cts.

Wallflower—Well-known, deliciously fragrant garden plants, blooming early in the spring, with large conspicuous spikes of beautiful flowers; are much prized for bouquet flowers. Hardy perennial.

Wallflower—Finest Double Mixed — Of all colors; two feet. Pkt., 10 cts.

Wallflower—Finest Single Mixed — Of all colors; two feet. Pkt., 5 cts.

Whitlavia—Charming plants with delicate foliage and clusters of beautiful, bell-shaped flowers; fine for ribboning, mixed borders, or shady spots; growing freely in any garden soil; one foot. Hardy annual. Pkt., 10 cts.

Wistaria—This is one of the most popular of our hardy vines, growing rapidly to a height of fifty feet or more, and when in bloom is truly magnificent, bearing long pendulous clusters of blue flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.



Xeranthemum.

Xeranthemum—A free-flowering plant, showy as a garden plant; the flowers of which are of value when dried, for winter bouquets and ornaments. Pkt., 5 cts.

Zinnia—A splendid plant of branching habit and great beauty, continuing in bloom a very long time; and for richness and brilliancy of its flowers is highly prized; is quite hardy, and is particularly adapted to our climate; it will thrive in any good soil. Half-hardy annuals.

Double Zinnia—Double Pompon (Darwini fl. pl.)—Finest mixed. Charming class with small, very double flowers, excellent for florists. Pkt., 10 cts.

Zinnia—Elegans Tom Thumb—Double Mixed. Compact bushes, not over 12 inches high by about 14 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10 cts.

Zinnia—Mammoth Flowering (Zennia grandiflora plenissima)—The plant forms a handsome bush three feet in height, and the mammoth, perfectly formed double flowers, measuring 5 to 6 inches across, of most intense and brilliant colors, comprising new and rich hues. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Mixed—Large-flowered sorts. Pkt., 5 cts.

• Bulbs and Flowering Roots •

AMARYLLIS.

Amaryllis—These bulbs, which are so remarkable for their beautiful flowers, should be, most of them, cultivated in-doors, and but moderately watered, unless they show indications of flowering. The soil most suitable for their culture is a good, friable, highly decomposed turfy loam, manure, and the ordinary proportion of sand in mixture.

Bella Donna Major—Silvery pink. Each 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50.

Formosissima—Crimson. Each 15 cts.; doz., \$1.25.

Johnsonii—Crimson, striped white. Each 40 cts.; doz., \$4.50.

Vittata Hybrids—Choicest mixed. Each, 30 cts.; doz., \$2.50.

ANEMONES.

Anemones — Greatly appreciated bulbs for their profusion of blue, scarlet, rose, white and lavender flowers, which are produced in the most graceful and artistic way imaginable.

Double — All colors, mixed. Each, 5 cts.; doz., 30 cts.

Single—All colors. Each, 5 cts.; doz., 20 cts.

Fulgens — Brilliant, single scarlet. A fine forcing variety. Each, 10 cts.; doz., 50 cts.

Agapanthus—Umbellatus — Blue. Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00.

CROCUS.

Crocus—A universal favorite, being one of the earliest ornaments of the garden, neat, dwarf and compact in growth.

Mixed—All colors. Doz., 15 cts.

CALLA-RICHARDIA.

Calla—Richardia—Easily cultivated in pots or in the garden, requiring only rich soil and plenty of water. By allowing them to rest through the summer an abundance of bloom may be had the following winter.

White—All thoroughly ripened roots, even the smallest will flower freely. Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00.

Black—(Arum Sanctum) Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50.

Spotted Leaf—Each, 10 cts.; doz., \$1.00.

CALOCHORTUS.

Calochortus—Mixed Varieties — All colors. Doz., 35 cts.

CYCLAMEN.

Cyclamen—Persicum Giganteum—Mixed colors. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50.

DAHLIAS.

Dahlias—The Dahlia is too well-known to require comments on its beauty and popularity. The roots of the Dahlia are very tender and are easily destroyed by frost; they should therefore not be set out until all danger of frost is over in the spring.

All Colors—Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00.

Cactus Dahlias—All colors mixed. Each. 25 cts.

DIELYTRA OR BLEEDING HEART.

Dielytra or Bleeding Heart—Flowers borne on curved stalks, delicate rose-colored and white, purple lips, and presenting when in full bloom a beautiful appearance. Each, 30 cts.; doz., \$3.00.

Refracta alba, white.

Mammoth bulbs, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches and over in diameter. Doz., 15 cts.

John Bull—White, slightly tinged with sulphur. Each, 10 cts.; doz., \$1.00.

Anomatheca—Cruenta—Rosy carmine flowers, somewhat like a Freesia. Each, 5 cts.; doz., 20 cts.

FREESIA.

Freesia—This charming flower has become a favorite plant for parlor culture, and the ready facility with which it can be forced into bloom makes it highly prized by both amateur and florist. The flowers are deliciously fragrant and are borne profusely. The bulbs should be potted in good soil of a sandy texture.

Selected bulbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and over in diameter. Doz., 10 cts.

Leichtini, yellow. Doz., 30 cts.

GLOXINIA.

Gloxinia—Finest mixed varieties. Each 29 cts.; doz., \$2.00.

GLADIOLUS.

Gladiolus—The flowers are produced in long spikes, and they are of almost every desirable color, rendering them indispensable for making a brilliant show in the flower garden, and is also very valuable for large bouquets.

Brenchleysis — Vermillion-scarlet; fine old variety. Each, 5 cts.; doz., 50 cts.

Isaac Buchanan—Very fine yellow. Each, 10 cts.; doz., \$1.00.

The Bride—Pure white, excellent for forcing. Each, 5 cts.; doz., 30 cts.

Mixed Varieties—Very fine varieties of various shades. Doz., 75 cts.

HYACINTHS.

Hyacinths—Plant as early as possible in the fall, in borders or groups. If planted in pots, they should be stored away in the dark until plenty of roots have been made, then gradually brought into the light and air. They may also be flowered in glasses. Place the bulb so that its base just touches the water, and set it away in the dark. As the bottle fills with roots, gradually remove it to the light. The water should be changed every few days without removing the bulb from the glass. Avoid placing them near gas light. Single Hyacinths generally succeed better in glasses than double ones.

By Mail, 15 cts. per dozen for postage.

Single colors mixed—Each, 10 cts.; doz., 60 cts.

Double—All colors mixed. Each, 10 cts.; doz., 60 cts.

Roman Hyacinths—These are the most graceful of the Hyacinths. Each bulb produces two to four spikes of delicate white, rose or blue flowers of exquisite fragrance. Each, 10 cts.; doz., 75 cts.

Water Hyacinth—A beautiful water foliage plant, producing flowers about 2½ inches in diameter, color deliberate lilac, shaded with rose and orange spots, the plant will thrive in any vessel of water. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50.

IRIS—FLEUR DE LIS.

Spanish Iris—These are one of the most satisfactory varieties of Iris to grow, being very hardy, and equally good for pot or garden culture. The flowers are of great beauty, and if cut when in the bud state will last a long time in water. For best effects they should be planted in clumps or masses of 25 or more bulbs, set 3 inches apart each way. Mixed, Doz., 15 cts.

Iris Germanica—Most brilliant and hardy types of Iris; large flowers, richly marked with violet, purple and bronze broad-leaved. Each, 10 cts.; doz., \$1.00.

Iris Kämpferi—Perfectly hardy. A new variety of Iris, recently introduced from Japan, each bulb sending up to the height of three feet a dozen flower spikes, each spike bearing from two to four enormous blossoms eight or ten inches across; of the most delicate and beautiful colors. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; by mail, postpaid.

IXIAS.

Ixias—For pot culture in the house, these never fail to please. The flowers resemble miniature Gladiolus, and are of most dazzling colors. Each, 5 cts.; doz., 50 cts.

Crateroides—Fiery scarlet—Doz., 40 cts.

Mixed—All colors. Doz., 20 cts.

JONQUILS.

Jonquils—A class related to the Narcissus, and suitable alike for pot culture or planting out. The culture required is the same as for Hyacinths.

If ordered by mail, add 6 cents per dozen for postage.

Single Yellow Sweet-scented—Doz., 10 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

Odorous Rugulosus—An improved Campernelle; deep yellow; large crinkled flowers; fragrant. Doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Large Double—Yellow. Doz., 40 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Lily of the Valley—One of the most beautiful spring-flowering plants, whose delicious odor is universally sought, being proverbial for its neat and chaste outline of growth, which is close, dwarf and compact.

Flowering Pips—Each, 5 cts.; doz., 30 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Strong Clumps—For planting in the open ground. Each, 50 cts.; doz., \$5.00.

LILIES.

Lilies—These require little care—the principal thing, indeed, to be attended to is to forbear disturbing them too often. Never plant

them in soil which contains fresh manure; and to prevent decay, put them where the soil is moist in the fall or early spring.

By Mail, add 15 cents per dozen for Postage.



Lily of the Valley.

Auratum—Golden-banded Lily of Japan—Pure white, studded with rich chocolate-crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50.

Candidum—St. Joseph's Lily—The well-known, hardy garden Lily, snow-white; fragrant flowers. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50.

Harrisii—True Bermuda Easter Lily—A magnificent variety of the easiest culture; flowers pure white, four to six inches long, produced in the greatest profusion and delightfully fragrant. Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00.

Speciosum Roseum—White shading to rose, spotted red. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50.

Tigrinum—Tiger Lily—Orange red spotted with black. Each, 10 cts.; doz., \$1.00.

Speciosum Album—Pure white and very fragrant. Extra large bulbs. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50.

Washingtonianum—One of the most beautiful Lilies of California; flowers erect, pure white, with bright scarlet spots; they are produced in great numbers and are very fragrant. This variety should be planted one foot deep in well drained soil. Each, 25 cts.; doz., \$2.50.

MONTBRETIAS.

Montbretias—The Monbretia is a half-hardy Mexican plant flowering freely from midsummer until frost. Flower-spikes are two feet in height, and flowers are very showy with their bright shades of glowing colors.

Crocsmiaeflora—Large, bright orange, tinted scarlet. Doz., 20 cts.

Mixed Hybrid Seedlings—In all shades of color. Doz., 25 cts.

NARCISSUS OR DAFFODILS.

Narcissus or Daffodils—Their golden and silvery white flowers produce a marked contrast with the abundant dark green foliage. Only the simplest culture is required, and the bulbs multiply very rapidly.

If ordered by Mail, add 15 cts. per dozen for postage.

Double Mixed—All colors. Each, 5 cts.; doz., 50 cts.

Single Mixed—All colors. Each, 5 cts.; doz., 50 cts.

Chinese Narcissus—Sacred Flower of China, and Emblem of Good Luck — In China and Japan the natives grow them in fancy bowls filled with pebbles and water. They are rapid growers, flower abundantly and are very fragrant. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.25.

By Mail—Postage, 5 cts. each.

OXALIA.

Oxalis—Lasandria—Bright rose colored flowers, splendid for borders and edges, rock-work or baskets. Each, 5 cts.; doz., 30 cts.; 100, \$2.

Finest Mixed—All colors. Doz., 20 cts.

Ornithogalum—Arabicum—A showy species, with clusters of white flowers with black center; sweet scented; easily forced. Doz., 30 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

PÆONIES.

Pæonies—Well-known, showy, border plants, of many brilliant colors; some of the varieties being deliciously fragrant.

Chinensis,—Double white. Crimson or pink. Each, 25 cts.; doz., \$2.50.

Japanese Tree Pæonies — The finest of all Pæonies. Remarkable for their great perfection of flowers, both in size and richness of color. They grow to the size of a large shrub, increasing in vigor and size of flowers season after season. Each, 75 cts.

RANUNCULUS.

Ranunculus—The main soil for these should be a loam or clay with a good dressing of rotten manure and leaf mold, and if heavy a little sand.

Persian Mixed—2 for 5 cts.; doz., 20 cts.

French Mixed—2 for 5 cts.; doz., 20 cts.

Turban Mixed—2 for 5 cts.; doz., 20 cts.

SNOWDROPS.

Snowdrops—Perhaps no spring flower is a more general favorite than the Snowdrop. The earliest flowering is the common single sort. This is succeeded by the double-flowered variety, with its elegant drooping, snow-white blossoms.

Single-Flowering—Doz., 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

Double-Flowering—Doz., 30 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Scilla—Sibirica—Deep blue. Doz., 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

Sparaxis—Mixed—All colors. Doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

TUBEROSES.

Tuberoses—This plant produces a beautiful double white wax-like flower, borne upon long stems about three feet in height. Bulbs should be planted as soon as the soil is sufficiently warm.

Dwarf Pearl—Each, 5 cts.; doz., 40 cts.

Tall Double—Each, 5 cts.; doz., 40 cts.

By Mail—Postage, 20 cts. per dozen,

TULIPS.

Tulips—These are the most brilliant of spring flowers and when planted in large beds or borders produce a striking effect. They can readily be brought forward for early bloom in the greenhouse, or even in the dwelling house; and in the border they group admirably with other varieties of Early Bulbs, or form by themselves most beautiful color in vases.

If ordered by Mail, add 6 cts. per dozen for postage.

DOUBLE EARLY FLOWERING.

Alba Maxima—Pure white; early. Doz., 50 cts.

Crown of Roses—Carmine rose; early. Doz., 40 cts.

Helianthus — Scarlet, with yellow border. Doz., 50 cts.

La Candeur—Pure white. Doz., 40 cts.

White Pigeon—Large, pure white. Doz., 40 cts.

Fine Mixture of all Colors—Doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

SINGLE EARLY FLOWERING.

Artus—Bright scarlet. Doz., 30 cts.

Brutus—Deep red. Doz., 30 cts.

Canary Bird—Rich golden yellow. Doz., 40 cts.

Fine Mixture of all Colors—Doz., 35 cts.; 100 \$1.50.

Parrot Tulips—Very singular and striking flowers of large size and brilliant colors, forming very effective groups for flower beds. Each, 10 cts.; doz., 40 cts.

Darwin Tulips—Darwin Tulips belong to the late flowering section, are destined to be extensively grown for bedding or massing purposes. The flowers are very large, of symmetrical form, and are borne on tall strong stems, often two feet high. They surpass in colors and brilliancy anything before known in tulips. Finest mixed varieties. Doz., 50 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

If ordered by Mail, add 6 cts. per dozen for Postage.

TIGRIDIA.

Tigridia—Mexican Shell Flower—These very handsome summer-flowering bulbs should be planted in the spring. They will flower profusely all summer. The plants grow about 2 feet high, with large and finely colored flowers.

Grandiflora — Crimson, with yellow center. Each, 5 cts.; doz., 50 cts.

Grandiflora Alba—Pearl-white, with brown marking at base of the petals. A magnificent flower. Each, 10 cts.; doz., 75 cts.

TRITOMA.

Tritoma—Red-Hot-Poker Plant—Striking and attractive plant, throwing up stalks three to five feet high, bearing large spikes of brilliant orange-scarlet colored flowers of great size and brilliancy. Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00.

ROSES.

Roses easily adapt themselves to circumstances and will grow with but little care, but generous treatment insures a healthy bush and an abundance of flowers. They do best in a rich loamy or clayey soil, and can safely be planted any time from February 1st to the last of May, or in the fall. When planting cut the bushes back to sound eyes turning outward. Remove all weakly wood, spread the roots out naturally, and trim broken ends smooth. If the plant is from a pot and the ball still remains, loosen it slightly before setting in the ground. Firm the soil around the plant well, and water thoroughly, being careful to surface with dry, pulverized earth. Water only when the plant shows signs of needing it, and give no fertilizer until the first growth has hardened.

DISEASES.

APHIS OR GREEN FLY—Is a small louse, appearing on the young, tender shoots and buds; through their slender beak they suck the sap of the plant, always working at the tender shoots. Tobacco in any form is fatal to them. Sprinkle powdered tobacco on the bushes, preferably in the morning, when there is moisture on the leaves; or soak tobacco stems in water till it is about the color of weak tea, and apply with a syringe; if practicable fumigate with tobacco smoke.

MILDEW—A fungus disease, covering the foliage with a whitish substance, and causing the leaves to curl; often caused by great sudden atmosphere changes. The best proved remedies are sulphur and soot. Apply in early morning when dew is still on the leaves.

ROSE BUG—About the size of a common house fly, which comes out of the ground in early spring. The best remedies: Powdered with hellebore, or a solution of whale-oil soap.

ROSE SLUG—Is of a grayish color, and about a half inch in length. It appears in early spring and feeds on the opening buds and flowers (which it prefers to the older foliage). The best (and only) cure is hand picking.

Large two-year-old Roses, by express or freight, at purchaser's expense for transportation. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen. Extra sized plants, 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

TEA, OR EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

The roses of this class are distinguished for delicacy of form and color, and for fragrance. They are well adapted for growing out-of-doors, but in regions where the temperature reaches zero in winter they should be protected.

Augustine Guinoisseau — White La France. A sport from "La France," of the same habit but being even more free-flowering.

Bridesmaid—Clear, rich, dark pink, richer than mermet.

Belle Siebrecht — The buds are long and pointed, and when half blown the petals reflect in a graceful manner. The flowers have great substance, and the petals are of heavy texture.

Bon Silene—Brilliant carmine rose, a well-known variety, beautiful in bud.

Bougere—Deep rosy bronze, large and full.

Catherine Mermet—Fine fleshy rose color, large, full and of perfect form, a splendid fall bloomer.

Caroline Testoute — Brilliant satiny rose, deepening to a clear red; globular, large.

Comtesse Riza du Parc—Salmon-rose, tinted with copper, large and globular, distinct.

Duchesse de Brabant—Rosy flesh, globular form, flowering in clusters.

Duchess of Albany—One of the largest and finest. The flowers are magnificent, borne on long stems, bright rosy pink. Very full, double, and fragrant.

Duchess of Edinburgh — A splendid rose. Large buds, of deep crimson.

Devoniensis — Magnolia Rose. Beautiful cream-white, with rosy center. Magnolia fragrance.

Docteur Grill—Clear buff pink, passing to clear rose and fawn, elegantly suffused with pale canary yellow. A most profuse and regular bloomer.

Gold of Ophir—Salmon yellow, shaded with bright deep rose. Climber.

Grace Darling—Creamy white, bordered with rosy peach. Elegant.

Homer—Bright rose, with frequent markings of white.

Isabella Sprunt—Sulphur yellow, beautiful buds.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—The finest white ever-blooming hardy garden rose. Lightly tinted with lemon in the center, just enough to relieve the white, remarkably fragrant, a strong, healthy grower.

Laurette de Messing—Delicate creamy-white shaded with rose, flesh center.

La France—Beautiful lilac rose, with silvery lustre, and perhaps the sweetest fragrance of all roses. Universally admired and popular.

Madame Falcot—Apricot yellow, fuller and lighter in color than Safrano, charming in bud.

Madame Hoste — Color yellowish white, shaded with buff, while in cooler weather the petals are of a clear ivory white.

Madame Lambard — Color bright
rosy crimson. Very fragrant.

Madame de Watteville—The color is remarkable creamy yellow shade, richly covered with rosy blush. The petals are large, and each one bordered with bright crimson, which gives it a very beautiful appearance.

Marie Van Houtte—Canary yellow, tipped with rose, finely formed, good.

Niphetos — Beautiful clear white, with long and pointed buds, free-growing and vigorous.

Perle des Jardins — Beautiful rich yellow, of large size and perfect form.

Papa Gontier—Dark carmine crimson, with long buds. Exceedingly free-flowering.

President—Red, shaded crimson.

Rainbow — Deep pink, striped and splashed with crimson; base of petals, rich amber; large, of sweet fragrance, and free-flowering. 50 cts.

Safrano — Bright apricot in bud, changing to buff.

Shirley Hibbard—Beautiful Nankeen yellow. Free bloomer. A popular variety.

Souvenir de Wootton—Bright crimson and very fragrant, especially good.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Hardy, free-blooming; of beautiful, clear fresh color, edges bluish; superb.

Sunset — Deep apricot, beautifully shaded with salmon, very fine; a sport from *Perle des Jardins*, and of the same habit.

The Bride—Pure white, shaded lemon, very large and full; a sport from Catherine Mermet, and of the same habit.

The Queen—Pure snow-white, very sweet, with fine buds; a vigorous healthy grower, and a continuous bloomer. 50 cts. each.

Viscountess Folkestone—The flower is delicately tinted flesh, almost white, and lustrous as satin. When full-blown it is like a fine white Pæony, but without stiffness. Sweet-scented.

Waban—One of the most showy and attractive roses of recent introduction. Color rich, deep, bright pink, and sure to become a great favorite in every garden.

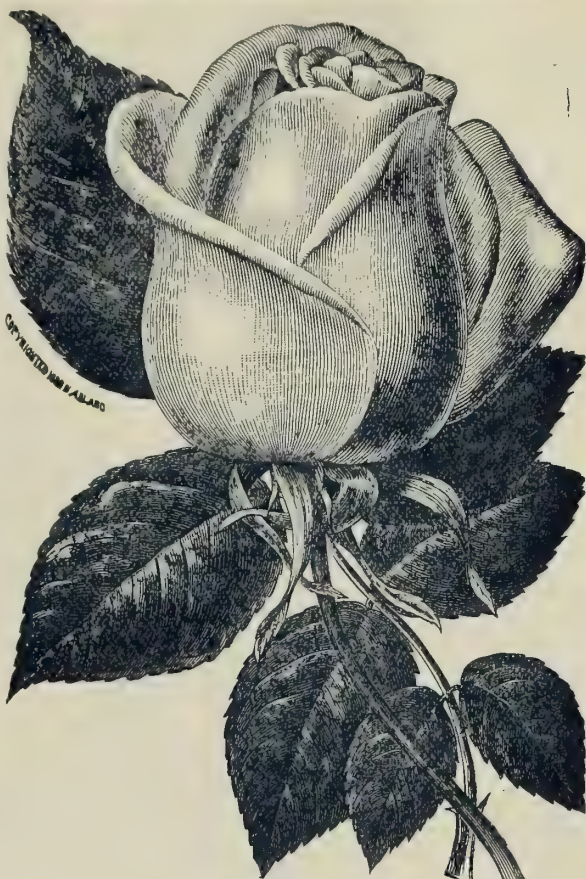
HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

The large size, sweet fragrance and rich coloring of the Hybrid Perpetuals has endeared them to the heart of every flower lover. They require a strong, rich soil, and the blossoms are usually produced from the old wood.

Alfred Colomb — Carmine crimson. Fine globular form. Foliage handsome. Very sweetly perfumed. A splendid sort.

American Beauty — Rosy crimson, shaded scarlet, very double and fragrant.

Anna de Diesbach—Clear bright pink; very large and finely shaped, full and fragrant.



Madame Hoste.

Baron de Bonstetten—Splendid large flowers. Very double and full. Color a rich, dark red, passing to a velvety maroon. Highly scented, and very beautiful.

Captain Christy—Delicate flesh color, deeper in center, large and effective, a good full bloomer.

Emperor du Maroc—Deep velvety maroon; small size; very distinct and beautiful.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson scarlet; esteemed one of the finest roses.

Gloire Lyonnaise—Creamy white, shaded to lemon at the center.

John Hopper—Bright rose, carmine center.

Magna Charta—Bright, clear pink flushed with violet crimson. Flowers large. Fine form. Very double and full.

Margaret Dickson—This rose is almost a pure white in color, strong in growth, and quite free-flowering. The finest hybrid perpetual rose introduced in recent years.

Marshall P. Wilder—Bright cherry carmine.
Fragrant. Fine foliage.

Mrs. John Laing—Clear, bright pink, long pointed buds.

Paul Neyron—Dark rose; very large and good habit.

Ulrich Brunner—Cherry red; globular flowers; very vigorous.

CLIMBING ROSES.

The climate of California is especially adapted to the highest development of the finest climbing roses. Weak or dead wood and faded flowers should be carefully cut away. The branches should be firmly fastened with some pliable material in the way which they are desired to grow.

Beauty of Glazenwood—Bronzy yellow and apricot.

Banksia — White — Rapid climber, profuse bloomer.

Banksia — Yellow — Long, graceful shoots, immense clusters.

Cherokee—Double—Similar to single, except double flowers.

Cherokee — Single — Strong grower, large single flowers.

Claire Carnot—Bright coppery yellow; very distinct; free grower.

Cloth of Gold — Deep yellow center, with sulphur edges; a magnificent rose.

Climbing Devoniensis—Large, creamy white, shell-like petals of great substance, large, full and very fragrant. Large plants, 50 cts.

Climbing Perle des Jardins—Habit of growth is vigorous, young plants often sending up shoots six to eight feet.

Climbing Captain Christy—Those who know the old bush form of Captain Christy will be pleased to learn that we now have a climbing variety of this favorite. Delicate flesh color.

Climbing Meteor—A grand climber, producing large roses of a deep red color.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Carmine rose; very satisfactory.

Climbing Niphetos—A splendid companion to the "Climbing Perle des Jardins." Color pure white, with pale lemon center. Beautiful long pointed buds. Very fragrant.

Gold of Ophir—Bright salmon and fawn; habit very vigorous.

Lamarque — White, well-known, constant flowering. The best white climbing rose.

Marechal Niel—Beautiful, deep yellow, full and globular; magnificent.

Reine Marie Henriette—A red Gloire de Dijon, with large, full flowers, a great acquisition as a climbing or pillar rose.

Rêve d'Or—Climbing Safrano—Deep yellow, sometimes coppery yellow or rosy buff. Large, full and sweet. A beautiful climber.

William Allen Richardson—Fine orange yellow, apricot center. Medium size. Full, very showy and distinct. A beautiful climber.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

These fairy-like roses are exceedingly beautiful. They are of low, compact, but graceful growth, and are profuse bloomers. They are excellent for cemetery planting or borders. The weak wood should be occasionally thinned, and over-vigorous shoots stopped. All dead flowers and spent flowering wood should be removed.

Cecil Brunner—Salmon pink, with rich salmon center; exquisitely formed buds, delicately scented, profuse bloomer.

Crimson Rambler—Of remarkably vigorous growth, making shoots from eight to ten feet high in one season. Flowers of brightest crimson, and produced in great pyramidal panicles, each having thirty to forty blooms. Does not bloom as freely the first as subsequent years, as the flowers appear on the previous year's wood.

Pink Soupert—A very fine pink Polyantha (or Baby) Rose. A most profuse bloomer. The flowers are small and beautifully shaped.

White Rambler — This makes a splendid pillar rose, making a very large growth in one season. Bears immense quantities of white flowers in clusters. The blossoms are similar in size and form to those of the "Crimson Rambler."

Yellow Rambler—This variety will be found a grand companion to "Crimson Rambler." The flowers are borne in large clusters very profusely. Color canary-yellow.

MOSS ROSES.

A class of Roses which are much admired. The beauty of the flower consists in the delicate mossy covering which surrounds the bud, and gives to the opening flower a unique appearance.

Countess de Murinal—Large white, beautifully mossed.

Crested Moss — Rose color, beautifully crested.

Henry Martin—Fine crimson; very vigorous.

Madame Moreau—Fine vermillion red, veined with white; very large.

Mousseline—Extra fine; large, very full and delightfully fragrant; color pure white. A continuous bloomer.

Luxembourg—Bright, crimson scarlet; large and very mossy.

BOURBON ROSES.

Hermosa—Bright rose.

Santa Rosa—Shell pink, inclining to crimson.

Souvenir de Malmaison—Hardy. Free-blooming. Of beautiful, clear, fresh color, edges bluish.

PRAIRIE CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white. Very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom in spring. Climber.

Prairie Queen—Bright pink, white stripe.

BANKSIA ROSES.

White, double. White, single. Yellow, double.

BENGAL OR CHINA ROSES.

Agrippina—Rich crimson.

James Sprunt—Crimson.

WICHURAIANA ROSES.

Manda's Triumph—This is a hybrid of free growth, with fine foliage and clusters of from twelve to eighteen flowers, literally covering the plant with its perfectly formed double white flowers.

Universal Favorite—A free-grower. Producing long branching shoots, with bright, shiny foliage in abundance, and soft light pink double flowers, two inches in diameter. Strongly perfumed.

We can supply the following Roses in Tree form; that is, they are budded on single stems three to four feet from the ground, at \$1.00 each:—

Augustine Guinoisseau	Niphetos
Caroline Testout	Paul Neyron
Catherine Mermet	Papa Gontier
Dr. Grill	Perle des Jardins
La France	The Bride
Marechal Niel	Ulrich Bruner

FRUIT TREES.

All communications respecting nursery articles and prices will be attended to promptly. It takes a few days to fill a tree order from our nursery, but will be executed and forwarded as soon as possible. In mixed small orders we sometimes substitute varieties unless instructions are to the contrary.

Be very particular to say whether or not we may substitute.

All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with remittance or satisfactory references. Special estimates for trees in large quantities. When customers order long lists containing less than six of a variety, single rates will be charged; more than six or less than 25 will be charged at dozen rates; 25 of one variety charged at 100 rates. Trees are free from scale, bug, and other insect pests. Packing charges for less than 100 trees will be 25 cents; packing charges per 1,000, 75 cents.

APPLES.

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per 10;
\$15.00 per 100.

Apple Trees do best in a compact, sandy loam. Newly-planted trees generally grow too fast; therefore, for them, the land should not be deeply trenched. Manure should not be used, except in the very poorest soils, until the trees have borne several crops. Over-strong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning the roots and branches in winter, or pinching back the growing shoots in summer.

SUMMER APPLE.

Summer Pearmain—Medium size; very tender and rich; early bearer.

Gravenstein—Large, striped; good for drying.

Red Astrachan—Large, striped; juicy, rich; best summer Apples for cooking.

Early Strawberry—An excellent early apple, very pretty and nearly covered with red.

Early Harvest—Medium; yellow; excellent, popular for dessert and cooking.

Sweet Bough—Large Yellow Bough—Large; pale yellow; sweet, tender and juicy.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Alexander—Very large, streaked red; are good for cooking and for drying.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow, juicy and rich.

Golden Russet—Medium size, russet cheek; high flavored.

King of Tompkins—Large, red; rich, sub-acid.

Jonathan—Medium size; striped red and yellow; vinous flavor, very productive; valuable for market.

Red Beitcheimer—Very large, roundish, inclined to conical; skin pale, cream colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh firm, white, with brisk sub-acid flavor. A strong grower and heavy bearer.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, greenish yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy and aromatic; excellent for cooking and table.

Roxbury Russet—Medium, dull-green, covered with brownish russet when ripe; flesh greenish-white, with a rich sub-acid flavor; good to very good.

WINTER APPLES.

Arkansas Black—Medium to large, round or slightly conical; yellow where not covered with a beautiful dark maroon, approaching to black; flesh firm, fine-grained, juicy; a long keeper. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive.

Baldwin—Large, rounded; deep bright red; very productive. One of the best and most popular winter apples.

Ben Davis—Medium to large; yellowish, almost entirely overspread with two shades of red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, pleasant sub-acid.

Lawver—Delaware Red — Large, roundish, flat, mild sub-acid, very heavy and hard; dark red; handsomest of the extra late keepers.

Lady Apple—A beautiful little dessert fruit; quite small, flat, regularly formed; skin pale yellow or lemon color, with a brilliant cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and excellent; bears abundantly.

Bismarck—The apple novelty. Tree bears at two years old. Every one should try it. Tree of short, stocky growth, thick healthy foliage. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasantly sub-acid. Entirely new, seldom failing to bear when two years old.

Esopus Spitzenburg—Large, oblong; yellowish ground, with broken stripes of bright red; flesh yellow, juicy with a delicious rich flavor.

Mammoth Black Twig—Very large; bright red, pleasant sub-acid; fine late keeper.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish, greenish yellow, stripes of purplish red; flesh white, juicy, brisk sub-acid; valuable for market and cooking.

Newton Pippin, Yellow—Large, firm, crisp, juicy, rich and of a high flavor. This is the best California winter apple.

Smith's Cider—Large, pale yellow, with red stripes; juicy, acid.

Wealthy—Medium, whitish yellow, shaded with red stripes; juicy, acid.

Wine Sap—Medium; yellow ground, streaked with red; flesh yellow, with rich, high flavor; excellent for table and one of the very best cider fruit.

Yellow Bellflower — Large, oblong, yellow, sometimes a blush in the sun; flesh firm crisp, juicy, sub-acid; tree a good grower and very productive; succeeds well in this valley.

Winter Banana—Yellow, bluish cheek; sub-acid; medium size.

CRAB APPLES.

Price same as Apples.

Hyslop — Large, red; fine for cooking or cider.

Red Siberian Crab—A beautiful little fruit; highly esteemed for preserving.

Transcendent—Fruit very large; skin yellow, striped with red. The best of its class for cider.

Yellow Siberian Crab—Beautiful golden yellow.

PEARS.

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 30 cts. each; \$2.50 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

The soil, shelter and treatment required are much the same as for the Apple; but the pruning requires to be more varied, according to the peculiar growth of particular varieties.

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett—Large; skin thin, clear, lemon yellow, with soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; the best summer pear in existence.

Clapp's Favorite—Large, pale lemon yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh fine grained and melting, with rich vinous flavor.

Souvenir du Congress—A valuable variety; large to very large; bears a strong resemblance to the Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite; skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, with a bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun; flesh much like the Bartlett in quality, with a less defined musky flavor. Ripens before the Bartlett.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large; beautiful yellow and red; valuable for market; bears transportation.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large; buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor.

Idaho — Large nearly globular, obtusely ribbed; light, rich yellow, with numerous small dots; flesh fine grained, buttery, melting good flavor and seedless; ripens a month later than the Bartlett; a good keeper.

Kieffer's Hybrid—A large; russet yellow; flesh white, buttery and juicy; quality good.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large; buttery.

Flemish Beauty—Large, pale yellow.

Seckel—Small, brownish yellow, sweet, rich, spicy.

WINTER PEARS.

Doyenne d'Alençon—Large, yellow; sugary, very rich flavor.

Easter Beurre — Large, fine grained very buttery; rich sweet flavor.

P. Barry—It is large, deep yellow, nearly covered with a rich, golden russet; flesh whitish, firm, juicy, melting, sweet.

Vicar of Winkfield—Large, long; yellow.

Winter Nellis—Medium size; yellow, with gray russet.

Winter Bartlett—This fine pear originated in Eugene, Oregon. Fruit large, closely resembling the famous Bartlett in shape and appearance.

CHERRIES.

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per 10; \$22.50 per 100.

CHERRIES, HEART AND BIGARREAU.

Bigarreau Napoleon—Royal Ann—Very large, yellow, red cheeks; one of the best. Late.

Black Tartarian—Very large, black; the best of the black Cherries.

Coe's Transparent—Medium size, pale amber.

Yellow Spanish—Graffion—Large; pale yellow.

Governor Wood—Very large, rich yellow.

Lewelling — Black Republican—Large size. A cross between Black Tartarian and Napoleon Bigarreau, having the size and color of the former and the solid flesh of the latter. Late and good.

CHERRIES, DUKE AND MORELLO.

May Duke—Large, dark red; sub-acid, rich.

Reine Hortense—Large, bright red.

PLUMS AND PRUNES.

Plums like a well-drained soil, of a porous or sandy consistence. While young they should not be manured, and strong growth be checked by pinching back. They will submit to no root-pruning.

PLUMS.

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 30 cts. each; \$2.50 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

Bavay's Green Gage—Late Green Gage — A large, round, greenish yellow; sugary, rich, excellent flavor.

Burbank—Large, yellowish ground, with red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm.

Bradshaw — Very large, dark violet red. Juicy and good. Fine early plum, adhering partially to stone.

Botan — Resembles Kelsey, ripens much earlier, very large, heart-shaped, bright, vivid cherry color with heavy bloom, flesh orange yellow, sweet, rich and highly perfumed; good shipper and heavy bearer.

California Red Plum—Extra large, deep blue, with reddish cast on cheek; clings tight to the tree; flesh very firm, and one of the best shipping plums.

Columbia—Very large, round, brownish purple. Rich and sugary. Parts freely from stone.

Clyman—Mottled reddish purple with beautiful blue; free-stone; flesh firm; valuable for shipping on account of its extreme early ripening, being two weeks ahead of the Peach Plum, almost as large; very prolific.

Cherry Plum—Early, sweet, juicy; sub-acid.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large, oval, yellow.

Damson—Small, roundish oval.

Kelsey, Japan—Very large, heart-shaped, greenish yellow, red cheek on sunny side. Flesh very solid and firm, juicy, and with a rich vinous flavor. Small pit.

Prunus Simoni—Apricot Plum—Large, flattened; bright red or dark cinnabar color; apricot yellow, firm, rich, sweet and delicious, with a strong pineapple flavor; very small pit.

Royal Hative—Medium size, roundish; purple.

Satsuma—Large, round; deep crimson to the pit; flesh very firm; seed remarkably small. It makes a beautiful crimson semi-transparent jelly, which has a peculiar guava-like spicy flavor, which all admire. Ripens five to six weeks earlier than the Kelsey.

Washington—A magnificent large plum, roundish; deep yellow, with a pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious, separating from the stone.

Yellow Egg—Very large and beautiful egg-shaped plum. Flesh yellow, rather acid until fully ripe, when it sweetens. Clingstone.

Peach Plum—Very large, roundish; brownish red, coarse grained, but juicy; pleasant, sprightly flavor.

PRUNES.

Price, Prune on Myrobolan, 4 to 6 feet, 30 cts. each; \$2.50 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

French Prune—Petite d'Agen—Well-known variety, extensively planted for drying.

Giant—Largest prune known; fruit averaging 1½ to 2 ounces each; retaining the good qualities of the smaller varieties.

Hungarian—Grosse Prune d'Agen—Very large; dark red; juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping and drying variety.

Imperial—Very large, of a violet purple color, with dark blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow and exceedingly sweet; pit small. Ripens earlier than the French Prune, and when dried is quite dark. The fruit when graded averages 20 to 30 to the pound.

Robe de Sargent—The celebrated "Pruneau d'Agen;" fruit medium size, oval; skin deep purple.

Sugar—Tree vigorous grower, early bearer. Fruit ripens twenty-eight days before the French; is four times as large and dries in half the time; flesh tender and rich in sugar; juice color dark purple. 50 cts. each.

Tragedy Prune—Fruit medium size; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish green, very rich and sweet, frees readily from the pit. Its early ripening makes it very valuable as a shipping fruit.

German Prune—Common Quetsche—From this variety the dried Prunes exported from Germany are made.

APRICOTS.

Price, 3 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each; \$2.50 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

The leading shoots should be shortened every year until the tree attains maturity. They like sandy loam, but will be up in any soil that other stone fruit will grow in. Good pruning and plenty of manure when in full-bearing.

Blenheim—Large, oval; flesh full to the pit; yellow, rich and juicy; prolific bearer; profitable for canning, drying and marketing.

Moorpark—Very large, reddish orange; juicy, rich and tender; a fine variety.

Hemskirk—Large; orange, with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender.

Peach—A very large, handsome and excellent variety, quite similar to the Moorpark.

Royal—Firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; exceedingly productive.

PEACHES.

Price, one year, 4 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each; \$2.50 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

Peaches require similar treatment to that indicated for Apricots.

PEACHES, FREESTONE.

Alexander—Medium size, white flesh, with clear red cheeks; ripens here 10th of June; the earliest shipping peach.

Early Crawford—Very large; flesh yellow.

Early Strawberry—Medium size; flesh whitish, very juicy, delicious flavor.

Elberta—Very large, skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red. Flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet, and splendidly flavored.

Foster—A new, large, yellow fleshed peach, much resembling Early Crawford, but somewhat earlier. One of the best for market and canning.

Lovell—A California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh yellow to the pit, firm and of excellent quality; a superb canning and drying peach.

Late Crawford—A very large yellow peach.

Muir—It is an excellent bearer, does not curl. The fruit is large, very free-stone. It is a fine shipper, and one of the best canning peaches, as a drying peach it excels all others ever introduced into the market.

Madeleine de Courson—Medium size; flesh white.

Morris White—Rather large, creamy white; flesh white and good rich flavor.

Newhall—A superb peach of very large size; skin yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow; juicy and rich, vinous flavor.

Picquet Late—Large to very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and fragrant.

Salway—A creamy yellow with a brownish red cheek, flesh deep yellow, red at the pit, rich and sweet; a standard late peach.

Susquehanna—Large, yellow peach, with a pale red cheek; flesh melting, rich and good; very popular.

PEACHES, CLINGSTONE.

George's Late—Large, beautiful; skin white, firm, juicy and rich; very popular for market and canning.

Heath—Very large; flesh greenish white.

McKevitt's Cling—A California seedling; white clingstone; flesh firm; rich and highly flavored, white to the pit; skin is strong and fruit excellent for shipping or canning.

Lemon Cling—Large, lemon-shape, dark-red cheek; flesh firm, with a rich, sprightly, vinous, sub-acid flavor.

Nichol's Orange—A large yellow cling; no other color at pit; exceedingly rich; highly recommended for canning.

NECTARINES.

Price, Extra size, 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

Treatment of Nectarines is the same as for Apricots.

Boston — Large, yellow, red-cheeks; sweet and peculiar flavor.

New White — Large, white, nearly round; flesh white, tender, very juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; stone small and separates freely.

Victoria—Large; greenish yellow, crimson; flesh rich and sweet.

QUINCES.

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per 10.

Apple or Orange—Large; roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender; very excellent flavor.

Champion—Very large; fair and handsome; of fine quality, and late keeper.

FIGS.

Figs are of easy culture and bear abundant crops in deep soil, or when well situated as to moisture or drainage. They require little or no pruning.

Black California—Large, purplish black, and very productive. 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per 10.

Black Ischia—Medium size, dark violet or black; very sweet. 30 cts. each; \$2.50 per 10.

Brown Turkey—Very large, purplish brown, and of excellent flavor. 30 cts. each; \$2.50 per 10.

White Adriatic—Fruit large, skin greenish-yellow color, pulp carnation red; ripens from August to October. Three to five feet. 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per 10.

Wild, or Capri—Must be grown in connection with every Smyrna fig orchard. Three to five feet, \$1.00 each.

ALMONDS.

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 30 cts. each; \$2.50 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

IXL—Large kernels, soft shell. Tree is a strong, upright grower.

Nonpareil — Large, full kernel, thin shell. Tree of a weeping habit, and a strong grower.

Ne Plus Ultra—Similar to above, but of different habit of growth.

CHESTNUT.

Spanish or Italian — A highly ornamental tree, with excellent fruit. 4 to 5 feet. 50 cts. each.

Japanese—3 to 5 feet. 25 cts each; \$2.00 per 10.

WALNUTS.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell — The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and abundant bearer. The nut is large, the kernel white and sweet, the shell being easily broken. Five to six feet. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per 10.

Dwarf, Prolific—Præparturiens — This is a dwarf-growing and very early-bearing variety. Four to six feet, 50 cts. each.

FILBERTS—NAMED ENGLISH SORTS.

Hazelnuts.

These are of the easiest culture, and among the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow. The bushes are of dwarf habit, entirely hardy, abundant yielders. Succeed almost everywhere, and come into bearing young. Five sorts, including the best English and French varieties. Three feet, 35 cts. each, or \$1.50 for the set, one of each.

PECAN NUT.

A very beautiful, symmetrical and rapid-growing tree, producing valuable timber, and heavy crops of sweet, oblong, smooth nuts. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each; 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each.

New Papershell Pecan—The finest of all Pecans and in every way far superior to the ordinary Pecan. Nuts are larger, shell thin, easily crushed by taking two in the hand; very full of meat, which is rich and sweet and easily removed from the shell. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

A magnificent new fruit from Japan; tree highly ornamental; fruit beautiful in appearance, and excellent in quality. Following varieties imported directly from that country. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per doz; \$20 per 100.

Among—Large, round, little flattened, orange color.

Kurokuma—Large, round, a little flattened at stem.

Masu—Represented as a new variety; of the largest size and finest quality.

Minokaki — Seedless — Very large, oblong, high colored; often found nearly or quite without seeds.

ORANGES.

Price, 75 cts. to \$2.00 each, according to size and age.

Mediterranean Sweet—Tree of rather slow growth, but bears young and ripens its fruit later than any other variety.

Maltese Blood—Fruit large and fine; when fully ripe the flesh turns to a blood-red color.

Riverside Washington Navel — Fruit first-class in every respect; size medium to large; oval, smooth surface, symmetrical in general form; seedless, pulp fine-grained, flavor excellent; a solid, perfect fruit.

Unshiu — The best of Japanese varieties; tree of a dwarf growth; hardy, fruit small but firm and sweet.

Valencia Late, or Hart's Tardiff—An orange of remarkably strong growing habit, a good bearer, a little later than Mediterranean Sweet, which it resembles very much.

LEMONS.

Price, 75 cts. to \$2.00 each, according to age and size.

Lisbon—Fruit large and full of acid juice; is the hardest and best for all purposes.

Sicily—Very superior. Fruit medium size, solid, juicy, and very aciduous; free from the astringent taste common to many lemons.

Limes—Dulces, Mexican, Persian.

Eureka—An excellent variety, originated in Southern California; smooth and full of acid juice. We recommend this variety as preferable to all others.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Gauva, Purple-Fruited—Most useful and handsome shrub. Each, 50 cts.

Medlar, Nottingham—The fruit should be gathered when full grown, but should be kept till quite soft before being used. Each, 50 cts.

Pomegranate—Sweet-Fruited—Very large, and ripens early. Each, 50 cts.

The Pomolo or Grape Fruit—The tree is much like an orange in appearance, a much larger and faster growing tree, and frequently bears at 7 or 8 years as many as 10 to 15 boxes of the fruit, that will run from 20 to 30 ounces each.

Loquat—This is an ornamental tree with large evergreen leaves, bears a fruit resembling the plum. Each, 50 cts.

Mulberry—Downing's Everbearing—Fruit large; blue black; flesh juicy; sugary. The vigorous grower. Each, 40 cts.

Mulberry—English or Persian—Black and delicious flavor. Each, 50 cts.

OLIVE TREES.

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 40 cts. each; \$3.00 per 10; \$22.50 per 100.

Columella—A hardy and prolific bearer.

Manzanillo—Among the olives of Southern Spain, especially around Seville, the Manzanillo is highly prized both for pickling and oil. The fruit is very large. One of the best olives. Very hardy, prolific, and a regular bearer. Makes a fine pickle, and produces oil of a high grade.

Mission—The variety found at the old Missions, introduced by the Spanish Padres, and until recently the only sort cultivated in California. It is the most extensively cultivated sort in California, and can be found in almost every county of the State. It is thrifty and vigorous, and yields a fine oil. Can be used for pickling. Ripens late.

Nevadillo Blanco—Medium size, well set on, and its numerous branchlets usually bent with the weight of the fruit. It is for oil only, of which it yields an abundant supply of finest grade. Ripens early.

Picholine—One and one half to two feet. 25 cts. each; \$12.00 per 100; \$75.00 per 1000.

GRAPES—FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Price, 10 cts. each; 50 cts. per 10; \$4.00 per 100; \$18.00 per 1000, except where noted.

For Table, Raisins, Wine and Shipping.

Black Hamburg—Berries and bunches large; this is the best grape for general cultivation.

Black Malvoisie—Bunches large and long; good for wine and table use.

Cornichon—Berries very large, oblong, covered with a beautiful bloom; skin rather thick and dark.

California or Mission—The well-known Mission wine grape.

Flame Tokay—Bunches and berries are large, firm and sweet.

Muscat of Alexandria—Bunches and berries are large; pale amber; sweet, fine Muscat flavor; one of the best raisins.

Malaga Raisins—An excellent grape for raisins, and a good shipping variety.

Rose of Peru—Very large bunches; berries rounding, brownish black.

Sultana—Long compact branches; berries amber-colored, seedless, and make fine currants.

White Sweetwater—Medium size; watery, sweet.

Zinfandel—Bunches large; one of the most valuable grapes for wine.

RESISTANT GRAPES.

Riparia, Gloire de Montpellier—No. 1, \$10.00 per 1000.

Rupestris St. George—Cuttings, No. 1, \$10 per 1000.

Rupestris St. George—Rooted Vines, \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000.

AMERICAN GRAPES.

Price, 20 cts. each; \$1.50 per 10.

This class of grapes is useful in localities where the more tender foreign varieties will not succeed on account of the severe winters. They are also best for arbors and trellis growing.

Catawba—Medium size bunches; berries large; of a coppery red to purple; sweet, foxy flavor.

Concord—Bunches large, compact. Berries large, round, light red, sweet.

Empire State—A new variety, with long bunches of medium-sized roundish berries, color white, slightly tinged with yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, sprightly.

Isabella—Bunches long, loose; berries large, oval, purple-black; sweet, musky.

Moore's Early—Bunch medium; berry very large, resembling Concord in quality, but more pulp, and is ten days earlier.

Worden—Bunch very large and compact; berries large, black; an improved Concord.

Niagara—Bunch large uniform, very compact. Berry large, mostly round, light greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun. Peculiar flavor and aroma. Enormously productive.

The Pierce—A sport from the Isabella. It is an immense bearer and strong grower.

SMALL FRUITS

CURRANTS.

Price—Well-rooted bushes, two years old. 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

Black Naples—Berries large and black.

Cherry Currant—Large, red; vigorous and very productive.

Fay's Prolific—A very valuable variety, remarkably productive, with very long bunches of large, rich red-colored fruit.

Lee's Prolific—An English currant of great value, where black currant succeeds; fruit large and of fine quality; good grower.

Pomona—A beautiful, clear, bright, almost transparent red; has but few, small seeds. Easily picked, hangs a long time after ripe, and is one of the best to hold up in shipping.

White Dutch—A well-known white variety; vigorous and productive.

White Grape—Bunches and berries large, whitish-yellow; sweet and good flavor.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Berkeley—Dwinelle, Kelsey, New French—Under all these names this variety has been

introduced here. It is immensely prolific, large and handsome; ripens early; was never known to mildew enough to injure the crop; always commanding the highest market price. Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.25.

Champion—A new variety; fruit large, round; immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew. One year, each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.25. Two years, each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00.

Downing—Fruit roundish oval, whitish green, with red veins distinct, skin smooth; excellent. One year, each, 20 cts.; doz., \$1.50. Two years, each, 25 cts.; \$2.50 per dozen.

Houghton's Seedless—Vigorous grower, abundant bearer, fruit of medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy, free from mildew. One year, each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50. Two years, each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00.

BLACKBERRIES.

Price, 10 cts. each; 50 cts. per 10; \$3.00 per 100.

Mammoth Blackberry—The Mammoth, in growth and vine, is entirely unlike any other Blackberry plant known. The canes are exceedingly large and when exposed to the sun turn a deep red color; the plants are wonderfully productive and exceedingly early; fruit ripening three weeks before other cultivated kinds. The fruit is enormously large, some specimens measuring from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; the very largest blackberry known to the world. Each, 15 cts.; \$1.00 per 10.

Kittatinny—Large, glossy black; sweet and excellent; commences to ripen early.

Lawton—If the berries are allowed to hang on the bushes until fully ripe, they will be sweet and rich.

New White Blackberry "Iceberg"—Berries of fine flavor; large size and very productive; fruit is borne in large clusters and ripens well together. Vines are vigorous and hardy. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per 10.

Wilson's Early—A hardy, productive sort; very large and early.

STRAWBERRIES.

Price, 25 cts. per doz; \$1.50 per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Bidwell—Very large, fair, distinctly conical, generally regular; color bright, glossy crimson; flesh firm.

Bismarck—A seedling of the Rubach, with a perfect blossom; fruit large, firm and of a delicious flavor. It is a vigorous grower and extremely hardy. Requires rich soil.

Brandywine—Plant a luxuriant grower, healthy and hardy, and very productive. Blossom perfect. Fruit very large, of good form, bright red all over, and of good quality. Season medium to very late. It succeeds on any soil.

Dollar—A variety of the greatest excellence. It is very early, large size, a glowing crimson in color, and possesses an exquisite flavor.

Excelsior—Berries large, long conical or pointed round conical in form and a bright scarlet in color.

Sharpless—A mammoth variety, deep clear red.

RASPBERRIES.

Price, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per 10; \$3.00 per 100.

Caroline—A very productive variety. Fruit very large, of bright orange color.

Golden Queen—A seedling or "sport" of the Cuthbert and in hardiness and vigorous growth

of the plant resembling that variety. Fruit of large size. Color beautiful yellow, flavor excellent.

Mammoth Cluster—The largest Black Cap. Each, 15 cts.; \$1.25 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Queen of the Market—Cuthbert—Fruit large, a bright crimson color. Each, 10 cts.; per doz., 50 cts.; per 100. \$2.00.

MISCELLANEOUS SMALL FRUITS.

BUFFALO BERRY.

Fruit resembles small currants, but is of a richer taste, and esteemed for pies, tarts, preserves, jellies, etc. A tree like shrub of compact habit, very ornamental. Each, 25 cts; \$2 per 10.

JUNE BERRY.

Fruit is borne in clusters, reddish-purple, in color, changing to bluish-black. In flavor it is of a mild, rich, sub-acid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned, one of the handsomest of ornament shrubs. Each, 25 cts; \$2.00 per 10.

CORAL BERRY.

Very vigorous grower, with large spreading tops, and attaining a height from 4 to 6 feet. The foliage is very handsome. The fruit is used as strawberries. Each, 10 cts.; \$1.00 for 12.

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY.

A very ornamental fruit-bearing shrub of the Lilac family. Produces, in abundance, berries in bunches like the Mountain Ash; about the size of cranberries. Each, 25 cts.; \$2.00 per 10.

AUSTIN IMPROVED DEWBERRY.

Surpasses in productiveness anything ever seen in Blackberry or Dewberry. Its flavor is most excellent; when fully ripe it will melt in your mouth most pleasantly. Each, 15 cts.; \$1.00 per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

LOGAN BERRY.

A hybrid between the Raspberry and Blackberry. The fruit is sometimes an inch and one-quarter long, dark red, as large as the largest Blackberry, and produced in immense clusters. It partakes of the flavor of both the blackberry and raspberry, a mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delicious and peculiar to this berry alone. It is excellent for the table, eaten raw or stewed, and for jelly or jam it is without an equal. Each, 10 cts.; 75 cts. per 10.

GOLDEN JAPANESE MAYBERRY.

This fruit is valued principally for its earliness, ripening with the earliest Strawberries. The fruit is large, golden colored, deliciously flavored, and very productive. Each, 10 cts.; 75 cts. per 10.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.

The bush grows after the manner of the raspberry, and commences to bloom when only a few inches high as soon as set out, and continues to ripen fruit until late in the fall. Each, 10 cts; 75 cts. per 10.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

This fruit belongs to the raspberry family. Is a strong vigorous grower, attaining the usual height of a raspberry, the fruit is borne in large clusters, often seventy-five to one berries in a bunch. Each, 15 cts.; \$1.00 per 10.

Agricultural and Horticultural Books

Any of the following publications will be sent by mail or express, prepaid, on receipt of price, and we will endeavor to find for our patrons any publications pertaining to horticulture or kindred subjects, which will be supplied at the publisher's price.

Henderson's "Gardening for Pleasure".....	\$2.00	Fuller's Propagation.....	\$1.50
" " "Gardening for Profit".....	1.75	" " Strawberry Culture, paper cover.....	.30
" " "Handbook of Plants".....	4.00	" " Grape Cultivist.....	1.50
" " "Practical Floriculture".....	1.60	Gregory on Cabbages. How to Grow	
Allen's Cattle.....	2.50	Them. Paper cover.....	.30
Asparagus Culture.....	.55	Gregory on Onion Raising. Paper cover.....	.30
Brills' Farm, Garden and Seed-Growing..	1.15	Gregory on Squashes. Paper Cover.....	.30
California Fruits and How to Grow Them	3.00	Gregory on Fertilizers. Paper cover....	.40
Cook's "Book of Bees".....	1.15	Harris's Insects Injurious to Vegetation.	
Designs for Flower Beds, Solly's Colored		How to Destroy Them.....	.30
Plates.....	3.15	Harris's Manures.....	1.75
Eggleston's Tree Planting.....	.80	Hop Culture.....	.35
Ellwanger's Rose Culture.....	1.35	Long's Ornamental Gardening.....	2.20
Flint's Grasses and Forage Plants.....	2.20	Mushroom Culture.....	.50
Floral Designs. For Florists. With 50		Jennings on the Horse and His Diseases. 1.25	
tinted Illustrations.....	3.00	Poultry—Practical Guide to the Rearing	
Fuller's Practical Forestry.....	1.65	of Poultry.....	.50

USEFUL TABLES

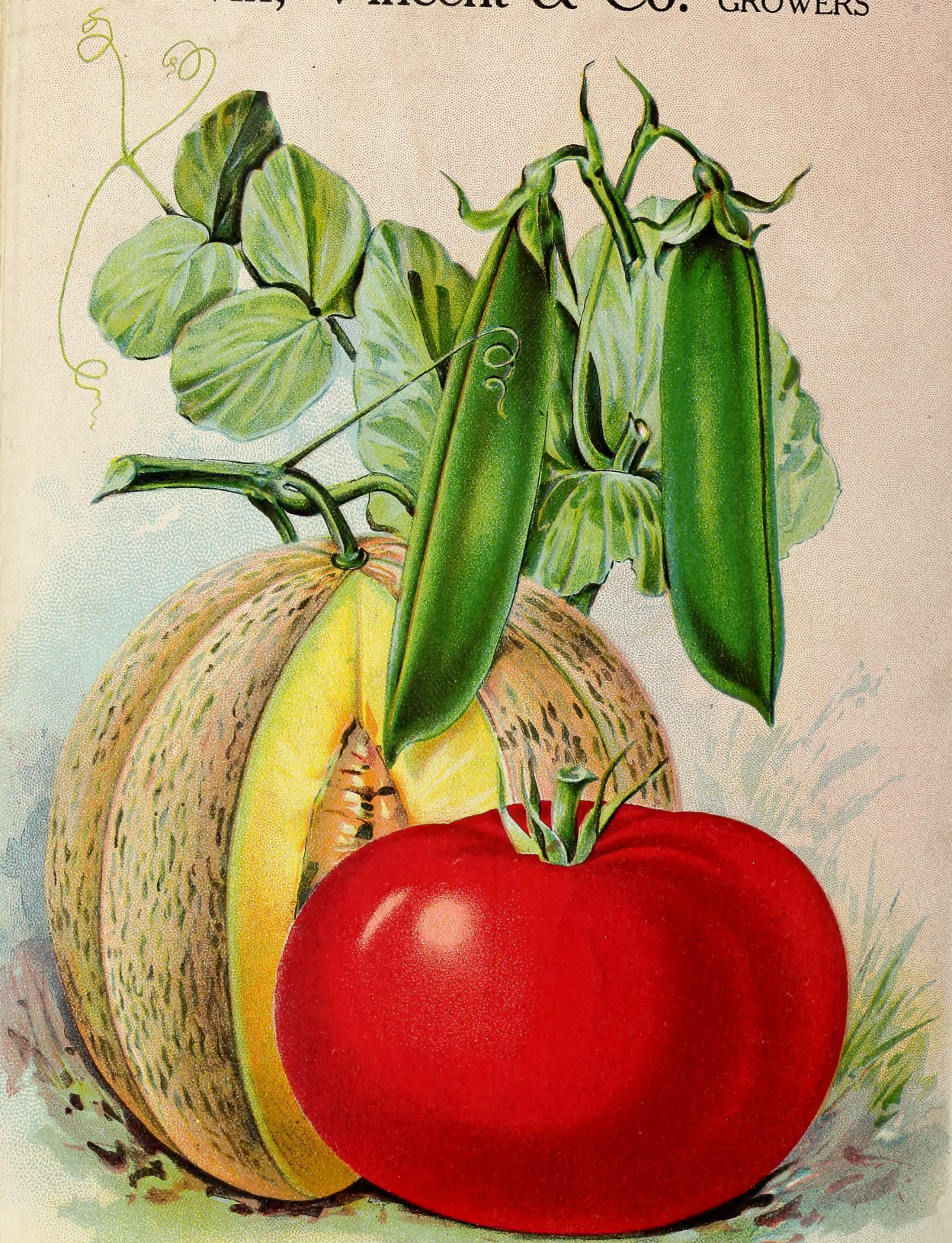
Quantities of Seed Required to Sow an Acre of Ground.

	Lbs. to the Acre.		Lbs. to the Acre.
Alfalfa.....	20 to 25	Grass, Timothy.....	20
Barley—broadcast.....	125 to 150	Grass, Mesquite.....	35
Beans, dwarf or bush—hills.....	40	Grass, Hungarian.....	25
Beans, dwarf or bush—drills.....	80	Grass, Millet.....	25
Beans, Tall or Pole—hills.....	25	Grass, mixture for mowing or grazing	{ Red Top 15 Clover.. 10 Timothy 12
Beet, Garden.....	10	Hemp—broadcast.....	40 to 50
Beet, Field.....	8	Melon, Water—hills.....	.2 to 3
Broom Corn—drills.....	12	Melon, Musk—hills.....	2
Buckwheat—broadcast.....	45	Oats—broadcast.....	80
Carrot—drills.....	3	Onion, Black Seed—drills.....	5
Clover, Red alone—broadcast.....	15	Onion, Top Set—drills.....	250
Clover, White alone.....	15	Onion, Black Seed, for bottom sets.....	30
Corn, Sweet or Field—hills.....	15	Peas—drills.....	100
Corn, to cut green for fodder—drills or		Peas—broadcast.....	200
broadcast.....	125	Potatoes—hills.....	500 to 600
Cucumber—hills.....	2	Pumpkin—hills.....	5
Flax (when wanted for seed).....	30	Rye—broadcast.....	100
Flax (when wanted for fibre).....	50	Spinach—drills.....	10
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for pasture).....	40	Squash, Rush Varieties—hills.....	4
Grass, Kentucky (for lawns).....	50 to 60	Squash, Running Varieties—hills.....	3
Grass, Orchard.....	40	Tomato—in beds to transplant.....	1
Grass, English or Australian Rye (for		Turnip and Rutabaga—drills.....	2
meadow).....	50	Turnip and Rutabaga—broadcast.....	3
Grass, English or Australian Rye (for		Vetches—broadcast.....	100
lawns).....	75	Wheat—broadcast.....	100
Grass, Italian Rye.....	30 to 40		
Grass, Red Top.....	30		

Number of Trees, Plants, etc., required to set an acre at given distances.

Distance apart each way	No. of Plants	Distance apart each way	No. of Plants
1 foot.....	43,500	12 feet.....	302
2 feet.....	10,890	14 ".....	222
3 ".....	4,840	15 ".....	193
4 ".....	2,722	16 ".....	176
5 ".....	1,742	18 ".....	134
6 ".....	1,200	20 ".....	103
7 ".....	888	26 ".....	69
8 ".....	680	30 ".....	48
9 ".....	537	35 ".....	35
10 ".....	435	40 ".....	27

Sevin, Vincent & Co. SEED GROWERS



*Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Seeds
of Every Description*